

THE ANTIOCH NEWS

VOL. XXIX.

ANTIOCH, ILLINOIS, THURSDAY, JANUARY 6, 1916.

SECTION MEN MEET DEATH IN FOG BANK

One Man Killed on St. Paul Tracks and Another on Soo Line

TWO OTHERS ESCAPE DEATH

When the fog bank settled down on Lake county New Year's morning, making travel on both land and sea especially dangerous, Peter Anderson, section foreman in the employ of the St. Paul railroad at Russell, decided that New Year's morn was the morning of all days to go out and examine the steel rails of the company in whose employ he had worked 15 years. He procured a speeder—a hand cart driven by a small gasoline engine—and started south from Russell to examine rails, switches and signaling devices. He had not driven his cart five miles when the front of the monster of the rails appeared within 20 feet of his machine. He applied the brakes, but too late. The big locomotive struck the speeder, crushing it to bits, and burying machine and man under its enormous weight. Anderson's body was, literally speaking, cut to pieces. The engineer applied the brakes, brought his train to a stop, and made an investigation to ascertain whether the occupants of the speeder had been killed or injured. When he found that the machine operator had been instantly killed, he drove his train into Russell, made his report, then continued on his way. At the inquest it was proven that he did everything in his power to avoid killing the section foreman.

An hour after Anderson met death another section hand was killed on a different railroad and many miles from the scene of the first accident.

Late New Year's day, Lawrence Skalkci, employed as section foreman by the Soo line at Prairie View, ordered his two assistants to prepare the speeder for a trip over the division. The two men got the machine ready, then the foreman jumped to the drivers seat, and the little "go-devil," as it is known among railroad men, raced south over the slippery and fog-hidden rails. The men had proceeded but a couple of miles when one of them was heard to shout:

"Look!" Within 30 feet of them, on the same rails, a big locomotive pulling the fast merchandise train out of Chicago appeared. It was running close to 40 miles an hour. The speeder was running 20 miles an hour.

"Jump for your lives!" shouted the foreman, as he slipped from the speeder. Allie Lalie, complied with his instruction and jumped to safety. Both men were badly bruised, but were able to resume their work Monday.

Sam Dale, who was riding on the rear end of the speeder did not jump, but clung to the speeder as it raced head-on into the locomotive. He was ground to death under the wheels of the big engine. One of the witnesses of the accident believes that Dale did not hear the warning shout of his foreman. Another believes that he heard the cry of danger but was too frightened to move.

Firemen's Mask Ball, January 12

The firemen are planning to give an up-to-date first class mask ball on Wednesday evening, Jan. 12, in the Antioch opera house. Hanneman's orchestra will furnish the music for the occasion. The supper will be one of the features of the evening, being in the hands of the ladies of Antioch. A costume of Chicago will be on hand with the best of attire. Automobiles will be taken care of at the garage. Tickets, including supper, are \$1.00 per couple. The firemen will do their share to entertain and will spend a good sum of money in prizes. So all they ask is to come and make a lively crowd and have a good time, this means old and young for the old can dance all the old fashioned dances as well as the young can dance the tango and hesitation.

Peculiar Mexican Tree.

In Mexico there grows a tree called the "tree of little hands." It is thus called owing to the fact that its five peculiarly curved branches look like the fingers of a child.

WEATHER REPORT FOR THE MONTH OF JANUARY

Dec. 1915—Warmest day 38 on the 23rd. Coldest day 1 below on the 28th. Average temperature 23.47. Total rainfall .40 in. Snow 4 in.

Dec. 1914—Warmest day 52 on the 1st. Coldest day 22 above on the 17th. Average temperature 18.22. Rainfall 2.68 in. Snowfall 12 in.

Dec. 1913—Warmest day 69 on the 1st. Coldest day 17 on the 11th. Average temperature 42.98. Rainfall 1.62 in. Snowfall none.

Dec. 1912—Warmest day 52 on the 5th. Coldest day 18 above on the 2nd. Average temperature 30.35. Rainfall 1.17 in. Snowfall 8 in.

Dec. 1911—Warmest day 35 on the 11th. Coldest day 1 above on the 28th. Average temperature 30.53. Rainfall 4 1/2 in. Snowfall 9 in.

Dec. 1910—Warmest day 40 on the 27th. Coldest day 2 below on the 12th. Average temperature 32.88. Total rainfall 40 in. Snow flurries on 3rd.

Dec. 1909—Warmest day 50 on the 2nd. Coldest day 6 below on the 18th. Average temperature 20.66. Total rainfall 3.50 in. Snowfall 27 in.

Dec. 1908—Warmest day 52 on the 26th. Coldest day 2 below on the 9th. Average temperature 24.71. Rainfall 1 in. Snowfall 4 in.

Dec. 1907—Warmest day 52 on the 27th. Coldest day 7 above on the 17th. Average temperature 29.19. Total rainfall 2.20 in. Snowfall 4 in.

Dec. 1906—Warmest day 48 on the 14th. Coldest day 3 above on the 7th. Average temperature 28.43. Total rainfall 1.15 in. Snowfall none.

Dec. 1905—Warmest day 50 on the 7th. Coldest day 6 above on the 3rd. Average temperature 37.61. Total rainfall 1.55. Snowfall 7 in.

Dec. 1904—Warmest day 50 on the 23rd. Coldest day 9 above on the 16th. Average temperature 21.98. Rainfall 1.30 in. Snowfall 6 in.

Dec. 1903—Warmest day 50 on the 23rd. Coldest day 18 below on 16th. Average temperature 17.70. Rainfall 3 in. Snowfall 71 in.

Dec. 1902—Warmest day 45 on the 1st. Coldest day 5 below on the 9th. Average temperature 23.37. Total rainfall .70 in. Snowfall 4 in.

Dec. 1901—Warmest day 53 on the 1st. Coldest 14 above day on the 15th. Average temperature 21.60. Total rainfall .61 in. Snowfall 1 in.

Rev. White is Married

On New Year's day Rev. Edward S. White and Miss Lilah McCormick both of Libertyville were united in marriage in the St. Lawrence Episcopal church, the church of which the bridegroom is pastor. At this wedding three pastors officiated and a fourth acted as best man. Rev. White is well known here as it was through his efforts that St. Ignace Episcopal church was founded here a few months ago.

Annual Insurance Meeting

The annual meeting of the Millburn Mutual Insurance company will be held in the lower room of the Masonic hall, Millburn, Ill., on Saturday, January 8, 1916, at 10:30 a. m., to receive the official report of the company, to take action on any business that may be brought before the meeting, for the election of all officers. It will be to the interest of the members to attend. Millburn, Ill., Dec. 28, 1915.

John A. Thain, Secretary.

See Washington City

See Washington City our National Capital at the M. E. church Tuesday evening, Jan. 11. This lecture by Hon. Charles F. Kincheloe, ex-legislator and for fifteen years lawyer and government official at Washington is humorously entertaining and instructive for both old and young. It is interspersed throughout with stereopticon views and portraits. Given under the auspices of the Antioch High School Athletic association. Admission, adults 25 cents, school pupils 10 cents.

Nature's Equalization.

A peculiarity of deaf cats is that they seem to have a very great sense of feeling in their feet pads. It is almost an impossibility for a heavy animal to approach a deaf cat from behind without giving it warning, and this may be attributed to the extreme sensitiveness of the cat's feet recording the slightest tremor of the ground.

Case of Necessity.

"I understand he inherited a fortune?" "Yes, he was his rich uncle's only heir." "I thought so." "What do you mean?" "Nobody who had more than one heir to choose from would have picked him to leave all his money to."—Detroit Free Press.

WOUND ON SHAFT; MAN MET DEATH

Geo. Haggerty of Wadsworth Was Killed While Oiling Machinery

WORKED AT ARCADEY MILL

George Haggerty, aged 20, residing with his mother, Mrs. John Haggerty, one and a half miles northwest of Wadsworth, was almost instantly killed Sunday morning at 9 o'clock when he was wound around a steel shaft at the plant of the Arcady Milling company at Roundout. Haggerty was employed as an oiler and it was while applying oil to the shafting that the accident took place.

His coat sleeve caught in a set-screw in the shafting. The next moment he was jerked from his feet and his body was whirling around the rapidly revolving shaft. The bones in one arm were broken in several places.

It is thought the victim's neck was broken when he was hurled against the ceiling.

Fellow employees did not witness the accident and did not hear any outcry. They arrived on the scene shortly after the accident must have happened. The power was shut off and the body was unwound from shaft. An examination showed the victim was dead. The news was conveyed to his mother who was prostrated.

Fate has not been kind to her. Barely ten years ago, Margaret Haggerty, a daughter died. A year later John Haggerty, the husband became mentally deranged and was removed to Elgin. Barely a year after that, Mamie Haggerty another daughter was operated on for appendicitis. The same evening she was carried home dead. Now this tragedy, coming on top of the others, is almost more than Mrs. Haggerty can bear.

Besides his mother, Geo. Haggerty leaves two brothers and a younger sister who lives at home, also a married sister at Libertyville. The inquest was held Sunday afternoon.

A verdict in accordance with the facts was returned by the jury at the inquest after the evidence has been heard. The verdict was open, so far as any liability was concerned. Immediately after the inquest the body was removed to the White and Tobin undertaking rooms where it was prepared for burial.

Fox Lake Parties Seek Divorce

Charging extreme and repeated cruelty, Mrs. Jennie Witt of Fox Lake, through Attorney Welch, has filed a bill for divorce against her husband, Louis Witt. According to the charges in the bill Witt struck his wife violently in the face and pulled her hair on Sept. 15, 1915.

On Oct. 25, 1915, she says, he struck her in the face with his hand, inflicting a painful wound. She says he now threatens to take their only child away by force. Mrs. Witt sets out that her husband owns the household furniture on an estate three miles from Fox Lake. She says he works as caretaker of this estate, earning \$60 a month, getting his rent free. She says he has about \$700 in the Lake Villa Trust and Savings bank and she fears he will withdraw it.

Local Couple Married in Waukegan

On Tuesday afternoon in the M. E. parsonage at Waukegan occurred the marriage of Miss Villa Larson and Horace J. Kick, both of this place. The bride has made this village her home for more than a year and the groom has been employed hereabouts for some time and both young people have a large circle of friends here who wish them a long and happy wedded life. We understand they are to make their home near Zion City.

Perfume.

Ever since the days of Plato, philosophers have been studying the various phenomena and the esoteric meanings of perfumes, and ever since several thousands of years before Plato's day, women of the Orient have practiced various tricks of perfume which they could never have explained by the principles of psychology.

FIRST MOVE TOWARDS SEWERAGE TAKEN BY BOARD

At the regular meeting of the Village Board last Tuesday evening, the question of installing a sewerage system in the Village, was brought up and discussed at considerable length. H. L. Emerson, consulting engineer from Chicago was present and gave a very interesting talk on the subject. A motion was made, seconded and carried authorizing Mr. Emerson to make a topography survey and get out a map of the village.

This is a move in the right direction and is one of the first steps that must be taken before anything definite can be done.

The Board of Local Improvements organized and Elmer Brook was elected secretary.

The sentiment of the town is in favor of a system of this kind and every step no matter how small taken towards its accomplishment brings us just that much nearer the realization of our hopes and every move of the village board will now be watched and commented upon, by those against it they will be condemned, by those in favor commended, but if their labors are directed for the good of the village and are in accordance with the wishes of the majority, a few knocks from the opposition won't "cut much ice."

WILL HOLD FARMER'S INSTITUTE HERE JANUARY 11

The farmer's institute will be held in the Antioch opera house on Tuesday, Jan. 11, with both a morning and an afternoon session. This meeting will contain many interesting features and it is hoped that a goodly number will be present. The program is as follows:

W. E. Holden, Farm Crops.

H. A. Harding, Marketing of milk, or sanitary milk production.

Mrs. Grace Viall Gray, Household side department.

R. B. Swift, President of the Good Roads association.

Mrs. Grey will speak to the ladies on domestic science, but this meeting while in connection with the farmers institute will be held separately. Mrs. Grey will meet the ladies in the M. E. church at 1:30 o'clock in the afternoon and will interest them in advance methods along the line of household duties.

There will be local entertainment. Everybody is cordially invited.

Dinner will be served in the church basement by the members of the Ladies Aid.

Other dates are: Grayslake, Wednesday, Jan. 12. Gurnee, Thursday, Jan. 13. York House, Friday, Jan. 14. Deerfield, Saturday, Jan. 15.

Fears Husband Will Kill Her

Charging cruelty, Henrietta Horton, through her attorney, Elmer V. Orvis, has brought suit in circuit court for a divorce from her husband, Earl Horton. She also asked that an injunction be issued enjoining her husband from disposing of any property, whether real or personal and from carrying out his threats to steal their one child, Raymond, age 11 months. They were married at Antioch on August 12, 1913. She also claims that he has neglected to provide her and their child with the necessities of life.

That on December 13, 1915, she day she left his home, he knocked her down, raised her up, and then threw her violently to the floor and otherwise abused, beat and pushed her so she was afraid of her life. She claims that he forced her to leave his house and board.

Overcoming Insomnia.

Sometimes repeating rhymes and jingles, taking full, deep breaths between words or lines, will hasten sleep; or lying in a certain position may work in other cases. One man can always sleep if he lies on his left side and reads for a few minutes. Many people try the reading plan, but reading in bed is not hygienic and it is better to form some other go-to-sleep habit.—Good Health.

To Clean Mother-of-Pearl.

Handles of mother-of-pearl or other articles of the same material may be restored by cleaning with pure olive oil and rubbing with a nail brush, followed by a rubbing with a piece of chamolais.

"Doing" the Art Museum.

A drawing in Life represented two young women in an art museum standing before the Laocoon group while one remarks: "I can see that they are firemen, all right, but I don't see why they got so tangled up in this hose."

NEWS ITEMS FROM OUR EXCHANGES

Busy People's Column of Interesting News in Condensed Form

CLIPPINGS OF INFORMATION

The matter of a national Pay-Up week is being agitated throughout the country and the week of February 21-26 has been officially fixed and determined as the time for it. This week is set as a time for everyone to pay every one else, cleaning up all obligations and facing the world free from dragging indebtedness and with renewed hope for the future.

The Indurrieden Canning company a \$300,000 corporation now operating factories at Hampshire, Ill., at Rice Lake and at Barron has taken option on the Grayslake canning plant.

A skunk pelt was brought into the Richmond postoffice the other day by one of the rural carriers and caused so much commotion among the office employees that Postmaster Stevens promptly returned it to the sender with instructions to wrap in an odor-proof package covering before remailing.

The annual meeting of the Waukegan county breeders of Guernsey and Holstein stock will be held next month. The Holstein meeting will be Jan. 11, and the Guernsey meeting Jan. 27.

Carroll college at Waukegan has started a move to raise \$400,000 of which \$150,000 will be used for new buildings and \$250,000 for an endowment fund. The school was established in 1840.

A large number of Lake Geneva ciscoes are being shipped from Fontana to Chicago. They retail in the city for 70 cents a dozen and as much more as can be secured. As soon as the lake freezes over the fishing for these much desired fish will begin in earnest.

That the Modern Woodmen of America have made some wonderful strides during the past year is shown in a bulletin just issued by the head consul. Their gain in membership for the year 1915 is over 75,000. This is the greatest record since 1911 and has been exceeded only by 12 previous yearly records in the past 35 years.

For many years police officers in the employ of the city of North Chicago officiated as janitors of the city hall, but since Mr. Lux was appointed as police chief things have changed. Tramps have replaced the scrub women and the police officers no longer wield the duster and use the dust pan and broom.

Beet sugar prospects in Wisconsin are very bright for next year and already factories are making up their contracts with the farmers in Racine county for next year. The agreements provide for a flat rate of \$6 per ton, the beets to be weighed and tried at the shipping station. The company also offers to furnish labor to the growers at \$20 per acre. This includes all the hand work such as bunching and thinning, two hoeings and harvesting.

Kenosha members of the Masonic order dreamed dreams of a new Masonic temple at the annual meeting of the Blue lodge and the Masonic Temple association held at the temple on Monday evening and in a few months it is expected that plans will be worked out which will result in a splendid new Masonic temple being built in Kenosha.

The L. E. Meyers Electric company of Chicago, which recently came into possession of the Lake Geneva, Wis., power plant, has just been granted a twenty year franchise in and through the village of Richmond. In granting the franchise the village board of Richmond stipulated that the company must have current in that village within four months or forfeit a \$500 bond filed with the village clerk. The work of building the line into Richmond will be started at once. The company is also anxious to obtain a franchise at Hebron. Both Richmond and Hebron now own municipal gas plants.

Peru a Large Territory. Peru is the size of Spain, France, Germany and Italy put together.

MRS. MINNIE E. LEWIS SUCCUMBS AT SHORE

Mrs. Minnie E. Lewis, 75 years a resident of this village away at the home of her daughter, Hattie Taylor at Waukegan last days of November, after a short illness began with a back of lagr later developed into an attack of pneumonia, which terminated.

Minnie E. McDougall was born in Halifax, Nova Scotia in 1837. She with her parents came to county and settled upon a farm at near Villa where they lived until they disposed of it to E. J. Lehman, they then purchased a farm just east of Loon Lake which up to the present time is known as the McDougall farm.

In 1863 she was united in marriage to Dr. Daniel Lewis and settled in Antioch, Ill. In 1891 they returned to Antioch to reside and this place was her home until eleven years ago when she was Waukegan to make her home with daughter.

The deceased is survived by her daughter Mrs. Taylor and two sons L. W. of Waukegan and A. J. of Antioch besides four sisters Marion, Eleanor and Emma McDougall and Mrs. Eugene Clark of Millburn and one brother J. McDougall of Longmont, Colo.

The funeral was held at the home of Mrs. Taylor Saturday morning at 10 o'clock and the remains were laid at rest in this Jones cemetery east of Loon Lake.

GRAYSLAKE PREACHERS RESIGN

Last week's issue of the Grayslake Times contained this heading "Are Grayslake Preachers on a Walkout" and upon reading the article one would be led to believe that they are. On the same Sunday Rev. Miller, of the Congregational church, formally announced his resignation stating in no uncertain terms that he no longer

is was going on in the Congregation church, Rev. Blaisdell pastor of the M. E. church, was handing in his resignation, his reason being that he wished to accept a call from his former conference in Pennsylvania. The article in question ends up with the following paragraph:

Is the rural church passing? Are the days of good old-fashioned religion a thing of the past? Many students of religion claim that the decline of the country church began when the pulpits were thrown open to the politicians—when the ministers attempted to dictate political elections—when the church became a political forum.

Men go to church to be told of God and spiritual matters. They want to pray, to put their house in order, to hesitate in the mad rush for the necessities and luxuries in life, to think of the future life.

Mrs. Mary Williams Passes Away

The remains of Mrs. Mary Williams, who passed away at the home of her daughter in Michigan on last Friday, arrived here Monday morning. Funeral services were held in the M. E. church Tuesday afternoon at 1:30 o'clock with Rev. Hester officiating, the remains were laid at rest in the Antioch Hillside cemetery.

The deceased was born in the State of New York, Oct. 1840, and at the time of her death was seventy-five years of age. She is survived by five daughters Lydia Warner, Della Ziegler and Ellen Gray all of Michigan; Myrtle Williams of Chetek, Wis., and Nellie Savage of North Chicago. She also leaves grand-children.

Enemy of the Fern.

One of the worst enemies of ferns and doors is the mealy bug. This is a white, woolly insect that clings to the bottom of the fronds. There is reason to suspect its presence the plant should be examined every day and all insects removed with a splinter or toothpick. If infestation is bad, the whole top of the fern can be cut off to within an inch of the ground and then allowed to grow again after all the insects have been exterminated.

Success in Perseverance.

Inventions appear to be a case "try, try again." No doubt Robert Fulton thought this when he one morning and learned the first steamboat had gone, and rapidly as a rocket got to the water he began his "try again" at last, when the Cleopatra from New York at 21 miles in 32 hours, showed a great success, and could imagine it for rapidly.

AGREES TO PAY INDEMNITY FOR EVERY AMERICAN ON BOARD THE ITALIAN LINER ANCONA—SUBMARINE COMMANDER IS PUNISHED—CREW OF STEAMER BLAMED FOR LOSS OF LIFE.

(London), Jan. 3.—The American government's agreement concerning the sinking of the Italian liner Ancona by a submarine, has been decided by the British cabinet. The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

London, Jan. 3.—The British cabinet has agreed to pay indemnity for every American on board the Italian liner Ancona—Submarine Commander Is Punished—Crew of Steamer Blamed for Loss of Life.

Genoa. Therefore he gave the occupants of the steamer more time than was required to leave the ship in lifeboats.

"At least ten lifeboats were still aboard, which would have more than sufficed for the rescue of the persons still aboard. One of these boats, full of people, hung, half turned outward, on the davits.

"Since, however, except for this, no further move was made to lower boats, the commander decided after a lapse of forty-five minutes to torpedo the ship in such a manner that it should remain a considerable time afloat, in order that, on the one hand, the getting of the people into the lifeboats should be hastened, and that, on the other, adequate opportunity should remain for rescuing the persons still aboard.

"Shortly thereafter a steamer became visible, which was throwing out heavy clouds of smoke and headed toward the Ancona. It apparently had been summoned by the Ancona's wireless.

"Since the submarine commander had to reckon on an attack by a steamer which he took for an enemy cruiser, he submerged after having at 12:35 o'clock in the afternoon had a torpedo fired into the forward baggage hold of the Ancona from a distance of 800 yards. The Ancona listed about ten degrees to starboard after this shot.

"Thereupon an effort was made to lower the lifeboat which already was half turned out of the davits. It broke loose, however, and fell into the water. The lifeboat floated keel down, however, and the people held fast to the gunwale.

"All Could Have Been Saved. "Of the other boats, none was lowered into the water, although persons could still be observed aboard. The steamer gradually righted itself to an even keel and settled so slowly that the submarine commander at first doubted whether the steamer would sink. Not until 1:20 o'clock did it sink, after a lengthy parallel settling, with the bow first.

"During these further forty-five minutes all persons yet aboard could have been saved without difficulty with the boats still on hand. "From the fact that this, contrary to his expectations, was not done, the commander concluded that the crew, contrary to all seamen's customs, had accomplished their own rescue with the first boats and abandoned to themselves the passengers intrusted to their protection.

"Puts Blame on Crew. "The loss of human lives is, in the first instance, by no means ascribable to the sinking of the ship, but, in all probability, in a much higher measure to the rapid lowering (hinunterwerfen) of the boats during full speed, as well as to the fact that the crew, concerned only for itself, did not rescue the passengers of the capsized boats.

"As appears from the above adduced state of affairs, the very esteemed note of December 9 is based in many points on incorrect premises. Information reaching the United States government that solid shot was immediately fired toward the steamer is incorrect; it is incorrect that the submarine overhauled the steamer during the chase; it is incorrect that only a brief period was given for getting the people into the boats.

"Finally, it is incorrect that a number of shells were still fired at the steamer after it had stopped. "The facts of the case demonstrate further that the commander of the submarine granted the steamer a full forty-five minutes' time, that is more than an adequate period, to give the persons aboard an opportunity to take to the boats. Then, since the people were not all saved, he carried out the torpedoing in such a manner that the ship could remain above water the longest possible time, doing this with the purpose of making possible the abandonment of the vessel on boats still in hand.

"Commander Punished. "Since the ship remained a further forty-five minutes above water, he would have accomplished his purpose if the crew of the Ancona had not abandoned the passengers in a manner contrary to duty.

"With full consideration, however, of this conduct of the commander, aimed at accomplishing the rescue of the crew and passengers, the imperial and royal marine authorities reached the conclusion that he had omitted to take adequately into consideration

mined to continue his efforts for peace despite their futility up to date. The pontiff was credited with the statement that the central powers had subscribed their willingness to accept mediation by the Vatican, but the papal overtures were flatly rejected by England, France and Russia.

The Tribune's informant says Cardinal von Hartmann had come to Rome from Germany as a peace emissary at the time of the consistory and went so far as to offer Pope Benedict the presidency of the peace congress.

mined to continue his efforts for peace despite their futility up to date. The pontiff was credited with the statement that the central powers had subscribed their willingness to accept mediation by the Vatican, but the papal overtures were flatly rejected by England, France and Russia.

The Tribune's informant says Cardinal von Hartmann had come to Rome from Germany as a peace emissary at the time of the consistory and went so far as to offer Pope Benedict the presidency of the peace congress.

mined to continue his efforts for peace despite their futility up to date. The pontiff was credited with the statement that the central powers had subscribed their willingness to accept mediation by the Vatican, but the papal overtures were flatly rejected by England, France and Russia.

The Tribune's informant says Cardinal von Hartmann had come to Rome from Germany as a peace emissary at the time of the consistory and went so far as to offer Pope Benedict the presidency of the peace congress.

the panic that had broken out among the passengers, which rendered difficult the taking to the boats, and the spirit of the regulation that imperial and royal marine officers shall fail in giving help to nobody in need, not even to an enemy.

"Therefore the officer was punished in accordance with the existing rules for exceeding his instructions.

"Will Pay Indemnity. "The imperial and royal government, in the face of this state of affairs, does not hesitate to draw the corresponding conclusions respecting the indemnification of American citizens affected by the sinking of the prize, but in this regard it makes the following statement:

"The investigation into the sinking of the Ancona could naturally furnish no essential point to show in how far a right to an indemnity is to be granted American citizens. The imperial and royal government cannot, indeed, even according to the view of the Washington cabinet, be held liable for damages which resulted from the undoubtedly justified bombardment of the fleeing ship.

"It should just as little have to answer for the damages which came to pass before the torpedoing of the ship, through the faulty lowering of lifeboats or the capsizing of lowered boats.

"The imperial and royal government must assume that the Washington government is in a position and disposed to give it (the Austro-Hungarian government) the required and certainly not unimportant information in this respect.

"If, however, because of possible lack of material proofs, the particular circumstances under which American citizens suffered damage should not have become known to the Union government, the royal government, in consideration for the humanely deep regrettable incident, and by a desire to proclaim once again its friendly feelings toward the federal government, would be gladly willing to disregard this gap in the evidence and to extend indemnities also to those damaged whose cause cannot be established.

"While the imperial and royal government may probably consider the affair of the Ancona as settled with the foregoing statements, it reserves to itself at this time the right to bring up for discussion at a later period the difficult questions of international law connected with submarine warfare.

"The undersigned has the honor to request most respectfully that his excellency, the ambassador of the United States of America, will be pleased to bring the foregoing to the attention of the federal government and takes advantage of this opportunity to renew to his excellency an expression of his most especial esteem.

"BURIAN."

295 DIE ON TORPEDOED SHIP

American Consul McNeely, on Way to New Post, Among Those Lost on British Ship Persia.

London, Jan. 3.—Unofficial dispatches from Cairo state that when the British steamship Persia was torpedoed and sunk in the Mediterranean on Thursday about 245 of 400 passengers and crew aboard were drowned.

No warning of any kind was given and the vessel sank in five minutes after being struck amidships by a torpedo.

Alexandria reports from 150 to 160 survivors have been landed there.

U. S. Consul Dead. Robert N. McNeely, American consul at Aden, Arabia, is believed to have been drowned. Reuter's Cairo correspondent makes the unreserved statement that Mr. McNeely lost his life. Charles H. Grant of Boston was saved.

United States Consul Garrels at Alexandria reported to Washington the liner carried 47-inch guns.

Several ships are said to have passed the four small boats filled with refugees without assisting them, being afraid presumably of decoys. Many passengers were thrown into the water when the vessel heeled over.

Survivor Tells of Attack. The first story from a survivor was received by the Peninsular & Oriental Steamship company, when the following telegram came from Col. C. C. Bigbam, who was among those saved:

"A torpedo struck the ship on the port bow at 1:05 o'clock in the afternoon, when about forty miles south of the east end of the island of Crete. No warning was given, nor any attempt made to assist. Within five minutes the ship had sunk.

"The conduct of the passengers and crew was splendid; there was no struggling and no panic. Four boats, after thirty hours at sea, were picked up by a warship."

The Peninsular & Oriental company, which owned the Persia, announced that 158 survivors had arrived at Alexandria.

The survivors comprise the chief officer, second officer, seven engineers, twenty-seven seamen, sixty-three lascars and fifty-nine passengers.

English Baron Renounced His American Citizenship Fifteen Years Ago.

London, Jan. 3.—Among the honors conferred by King George at the new year are the following:

Barons—William Waldorf Astor, Lord Charles Beresford, Sir Alexander Henderson. Astor renounced his American citizenship 15 years ago and became a British subject.

WILSON AT CAPITAL

SUBMARINE CRISIS CAUSES PRESIDENT TO END BRIDAL TRIP AND RETURN.

MAY CALL CONGRESS LEADERS

Austrian Charge Pleads That Judgment Be Withheld in Liner Persia Case Until Facts Are Known—No More Notes.

Washington, Jan. 5.—President Wilson has cut short his honeymoon and arrived here on Tuesday from Hot Springs, Va., in a special train. He will take up the task of solving the most serious problem that the United States has faced since the European war began.

Not so serious in the total loss of life or in the number of Americans who met their death, the sinking of the Persia has caused greater alarm both in Teutonic diplomatic circles and in those circles that hope to keep the United States out of the European war than did the Lusitania case.

If the facts are as they appear on the surface; if a submarine, whether of Austrian or German or even Turkish nationality, sent the vessel to the bottom and snuffed out 250 lives without warning, it is believed there will be no more notes. Those closest to the president believe that his patience has been exhausted.

Only one thing seems to give hope—that the Persia was armed in such a way as to make her a warship. There is little chance for this, however. In circles that know the equipment of the British ships it is said they have carried guns at their sterns only. This would not, in the opinion of Secretary Lansing, make the Persia a warship. Not only does Secretary Lansing believe this, but he has forced from Germany an admission in the Lusitania controversy that his opinion is correct in the ordinary usages of international law.

Baron Zwiadinek, charge of the Austrian embassy, is working with might and main to avert a crisis. He assured Secretary Lansing that should it be found an Austrian submarine sunk the Persia, with loss of American life, his government would promptly give reparation and satisfaction. He asked that judgment be suspended until all the facts were known.

There seemed to be a growing impression in official quarters that the president may call the congress leaders together and acquaint them fully with the situation.

SISTER SHIP OF PERSIA SUNK

Steamer Geelong Destroyed in the Mediterranean—All Saved—Ten Die on Liner Glengyle.

London, Jan. 5.—The Peninsular and Oriental line steamer Geelong has been sunk in the Mediterranean. All the passengers and members of the crew were saved. The Geelong was a steel steamer of 7,951 tons, about the same size as the Persia, and was built in 1904. This is the third announcement of the sinking of a big British liner in three days.

The British liner Glengyle, bound from Yokohama for Genoa, has been sunk in the Mediterranean sea by a submarine. There were about 100 passengers on the steamer, the captain said, and all were saved. Ten members of the crew are missing.

The Glengyle was a new boat, having been built in 1914, and displaced 9,000 tons. She hailed from Glasgow. Her length was 500 feet and she was 62 feet in the beam.

The British steamer St. Oswald has been sunk by a submarine.

22 DIE IN SHIP EXPLOSION

Blast on Board Norwegian Oil Steamer Aztec at Brooklyn—Victims Hurled into River.

New York, Jan. 5.—Twenty men perished in an explosion that wrecked the engine room of the Norwegian oil tank steamer Aztec on Monday at a Brooklyn dock. Ten others were seriously injured. The Aztec was under charter to the Inter-oceanic Transport company of this city. She recently arrived from France and was to sail for Philadelphia this week to get a cargo for a return trip to France. The cause of the explosion is unknown. Most of the victims of the explosion were trapped below decks. Those not instantly killed probably were drowned in water that flooded the engine room through a great hole blown in the side of the vessel.

Capt. A. F. Bennett of the tug Dalzell said he saw the body of a man hurled into the air, followed by a flame that shot fifty feet high and was accompanied by a terrific explosion. The body fell into the river and sank immediately.

Montenegrin Cabinet Out. Cetinje, Jan. 5.—The Montenegrin cabinet, headed by Gen. Janko Vukovitch, who combined the functions of premier and minister of war, has resigned. The formation of a new cabinet has been intrusted to Mouchekovitch.

Twenty Mexicans Die in Wreck. Washington, Jan. 5.—A military train commanded by Colonel Berduco was wrecked near Monclova on Monday by running into a burning trestle. Twenty persons, including women and children, were killed.

Two Girls Coasters Are Killed. New York, Jan. 4.—Miss Winifred Dalley, seventeen years old, and Miss Helen C. Vandeventer, seventeen years old, were killed when the bobsled on which they were coasting was steered into a telegraph pole.

Greece Makes Protest. Berlin, Jan. 4.—Greece has made a second and strongest protest to the entente powers against the erection of fortifications against Saloniki, according to reports received from Athens on Friday.

TWO SLAIN IN HOLDUP

HENRY MUESSEL, WEALTHY BREWER OF SOUTH BEND, IND., AND EMPLOYEE SLAIN.

SON PERHAPS FATALLY SHOT

Bandits Invade Office of Brewing Company and After Vain Attempt to Loot Safe Escape—Eighteen-Year-Old Boy Witnessed Battle.

South Bend, Ind., Jan. 3.—Henry Muesel, general manager of the Muesel Brewing company, and his chauffeur, Frank Chrobot, were instantly killed by two masked robbers who attempted to loot the safe in the brewery office here. William Muesel, aged fifteen, was shot in the abdomen by the robbers and it is feared mortally wounded. The two robbers fled without taking time to search for money, in quest of which they committed two and perhaps three murders.

Owing to the prominence of Henry Muesel, reputed to be a millionaire, the entire town was aroused. Posses scoured the districts and the surrounding country throughout the night, but no trace of the murderers was found.

From Robert Muesel, the eighteen-year-old son of Walter Muesel, president of the company, the police gained their most accurate description of the robbers. Robert Muesel was in the office when the bandits entered. Although they shot the other three persons, for some unaccountable reason they satisfied themselves with bludgeoning and gagging the youth.

Henry Muesel was one of South Bend's wealthiest and most prominent citizens and was well known throughout northern Indiana. He owned a large tract of land in the vicinity of his brewery and a number of years ago presented to the city a valuable strip of this property for school purposes. Here a school building, said to be the finest and best equipped in South Bend, was erected and given his name. He was a leader in all the activities of the German societies in South Bend, a man of philanthropic motives and active in local and state politics. He bitterly opposed every effort to make South Bend dry and is said to have made numerous enemies among the anti-saloon workers.

SHEVLIN DIES OF PNEUMONIA

Millionaire Football Star Victim of Malady Caused by Coaching Yale Team.

Minneapolis, Dec. 31.—Thomas Shevlin, millionaire lumberman and famous Yale football star, died here on Wednesday of pneumonia after an illness of only six days. Mr. Shevlin caught cold when coaching Yale football squad last fall, and was unable to shake it off. Shevlin played football at Yale four years and was captain of the team in 1905, when Yale had the greatest team in its history. Always ready to return when "Old Eli's" eleven called for fast coaching, he whipped several seemingly impossible teams into winning shape. Shevlin's lumber interests netted him a huge income. He carried \$1,500,000 life insurance, recently having increased it from \$500,000.

Mr. Shevlin was interested in many lumber concerns. He is survived by a widow and two children.

WILLARD-FULTON GO IS OFF

Fight Will Not Be Held in New Orleans on March 4—Caused by Too Much Wrangling.

New Orleans, Dec. 31.—The twenty-round fight for the heavyweight championship, scheduled for March 4 in this city between Jess Willard and Fred Fulton of Minnesota, was definitely declared off here on Wednesday by Tom Jones, Willard's manager, and Tommy Burns, local promoter, who was a partner of Dominick J. Tortorich in promoting the fight. The calling off of the Willard-Fulton battle is the result of much wrangling that has been going on since Burns and Dominick Tortorich, promoters, had their first clash soon after the match was closed.

TO ASK BRITAIN TO EXPLAIN

Washington Preparing Protest Against Interference With American Mail To and From Holland.

Washington, Dec. 31.—On the basis of reports received from Consul General Skinner at London, the state department is preparing a protest against British interference with American mail to and from Holland. The protest will be transmitted to the British foreign office as quickly as it can be drafted. Officials said on Wednesday that the protest will be abruptly worded, and Great Britain will be asked to explain her acts immediately.

Two Girls Coasters Are Killed. New York, Jan. 4.—Miss Winifred Dalley, seventeen years old, and Miss Helen C. Vandeventer, seventeen years old, were killed when the bobsled on which they were coasting was steered into a telegraph pole.

Greece Makes Protest. Berlin, Jan. 4.—Greece has made a second and strongest protest to the entente powers against the erection of fortifications against Saloniki, according to reports received from Athens on Friday.

TRADE REVIVAL IN WESTERN CANADA

Not a Myth but an Actuality Shown in the Returns of Agricultural Statistics and Every Department of Trade and Commerce.

The trade revival in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta is an actuality and not a myth. There is today a spirit of optimism in the air, just as two years ago there prevailed the opposite spirit of pessimism.

A general trade revival has been felt in every department of business in the Prairie Provinces. The agriculturists are in better shape than they have ever been before in their lives. No farmers of any country are in better financial condition and in a more general state of prosperity than are the farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. The farmers have harvested a record crop—a crop which enriches them to the extent of something over \$400,000,000.

In the cities the prosperity of the country has been reflected. Everywhere business is on the hustle. The wholesalers and the retailers and the implement dealers find business good. The banks and other collection houses find collections satisfactory, and financial men declare that westerners are paying up their debts. In Winnipeg the bank clearings have been the largest in history, exceeding some weeks the figures of Montreal and Toronto. The grain shipments have been the biggest in the history of Winnipeg and in the history of the twin ports, Fort William and Port Arthur. The mail order houses have had a big year, the rush of fall orders exceeding all previous years and taxing the capacity of these establishments, whose most sanguine expectations have been exceeded by the actual business done.

The tide has turned in western Canada. The people of the West are forging ahead, forging ahead in actual production and in creation of wealth, giving generously to charitable and other funds, paying up their back debts, while going along carefully as regards any creation of new debts. They are economizing but not scrimping, acting cautiously but not miserly. The financial heads of eastern Canada, of the United States and of Europe are no longer criticizing western Canada; rather they are unsolicited offering their praise and their compliments. The financial press recognizes that the tide has turned in western Canada, and it has been published to the world.

The condition of western Canada at the close of 1915 is one of optimistic prosperity, backed by the same determination of western people to go on increasing their productiveness and maintaining the records which they have already established.

The trade revival of western Canada is the happiest feature in the business survey of the whole Dominion for 1915 and in the outlook for 1916.—Advertiser.

No Occasion for Boasting. "I hear Mamie trowed you down." "Aw, she needn't brag. I been trowed down by better girls dan Mamie."—Life.

CURED OF BRIGHT'S DISEASE.

Mrs. A. L. Crawford, Medfield, Mass., writes: "Dodd's Kidney Pills cured me of Bright's Disease, and I am healthy and strong to-day and have been blessed with good health ever since my cure. When the doctors pronounced my case Bright's Disease I was in such a serious condition that they could not do anything for me. I kept getting worse. My limbs from my ankles to my knees swelled and my eyes were so swollen that I couldn't see. As a last hope I thought I would give Dodd's Kidney Pills a trial. I gradually improved and kept on taking them and they cured me thoroughly."

Dodd's Kidney Pills, 50c per box at your dealer or Dodd's Medicine Co., Buffalo, N. Y. Dodd's Dyspepsia Tablets for indigestion have been proved, 50c per box.—Adv.

Hard Lines. "Here's an item says England is short on matches." "Then how is she going to come up to the scratch?"

Many Children are Sickly. Mother Gray's Sweet Powders for Children Break up Colds in 24 hours, relieve Feverishness, Headache, Stomach Troubles, Teething Disorders, more and regulate the bowels, and Destroy Worms. They are so pleasant to take children like them. Used by mothers for 25 years. All druggists. See Sample FREE. Address, Mother Gray Co., Le Roy, N. Y.

Smile Goes Far. Sometimes a smile will go farther than an answer, especially if it must needs be a sharp answer.

Only One "BROMO QUININE" To get the genuine, call for full name, LAXATIVE BROMO QUININE. Look for signature of E. W. GROVE. Cures—Cold in One Day, 25c.

A frenzied financier—one who can borrow money from a bill collector.

Dr. Pierce's Pills are best for liver, bowels and stomach. One little Pellet for a laxative—three for a cathartic.—Adv.

Josef Hoffman, the pianist, earns \$2,500 an hour.

RECORD OF 1915

THROUGHOUT WORLD

Chronology of the Year, Giving the Most Important Events in All Countries.

PROGRESS OF THE GREAT WAR

Thinking of Lusitania and the Teutonic Drives Through Poland and Serbia, the Outstanding Features—Prominent Persons Who Passed Away.

COMPILED BY E. W. PICKARD.

EUROPEAN WAR

Jan. 1.—British battleship Formidable sunk by German submarine in the English channel, with 579 of crew.
Jan. 4.—Russians annihilated Ninth Turkish army corps and routed First and Tenth corps in the Caucasus.
Jan. 5.—Russians forced Ussuk pass in the Carpathians.
Jan. 10.—Lille evacuated by Germans and occupied by British.
Jan. 17.—Russians stormed southern Carpathian pass and entered Transylvania.
Jan. 19.—Six German Zeppelins raided the Norfolk coast, dropping bombs in Yarmouth, Sandringham, King's Lynn, Cornhill, Sherburn and Beccles, causing heavy damage and some loss of life.
Jan. 24.—German armored cruiser Bluecher sunk and two battle cruisers crippled by Vice Admiral Beatty's squadron in running fight in North sea.
Jan. 25.—Austro-Hungarian forces occupied Kielec, Russian Poland.
Jan. 27.—Austrians drove Russians from Ussuk pass in Carpathians.
Jan. 31.—French torpedo boat sunk off Newport.
Feb. 2.—Anglo-French fleet destroyed four forts in the Dardanelles.
Feb. 4.—Germany declared waters around British Isles a war zone.
Feb. 6.—Russians crossed River Rawa, penetrating German front west of Warsaw.
Feb. 9.—Germans violently bombarded Solesmes, setting it afire.
Feb. 10.—Russians repulsed Austro-Germans in Carpathians but were driven back in Bukovina.
Feb. 11.—British held cargo of food ship Wilhelm.
Feb. 11.—United States warned Germany against destroying American vessels or lives of American citizens in attacking shipping, and warned Great Britain of the danger to American interests in the use of American flag by British vessels.
Feb. 12.—Germans evacuated Lodz, but drove the Russians out of East Prussia.
Feb. 13.—Germans repulsed unfavorably to American warning not to sink American ships, and Great Britain refused to modify its shipping orders.
Feb. 14.—Germany began blockade of England by sinking two vessels.
Feb. 23.—German blockaders sank American steamer Carib, Norwegian ship Teclin, damaged British collier and three British merchant steamers.
Feb. 24.—German blockade of English coast continued by Germans, 20 civilians killed.
Feb. 25.—Allied fleets reduced Turkish forts at entrance of Dardanelles.
Feb. 28.—Dacia seized by French cruiser and taken to Brest.
March 2.—Great Britain laid embargo against shipment of all commodities into Germany.
March 3.—Hamburg-American officials indicted in New York by federal grand jury for conspiracy to defraud the United States.
March 5.—Austrians evacuated Czernowitz, Bukovina.
March 5.—Zeppelin airship L-3 destroyed near Tirmont and 17 of crew killed.
March 10.—American ship William P. Frye sunk by German cruiser Prinz Eitel Friedrich, Fritz Eitel and Newport News with captain and crew of Frye.
March 11.—German submarine U-12 sunk by British torpedo boat Ariel.
March 12.—Germans abandoned Augustowo, Poland.
March 15.—British order in council shut off all trade with Germany, ordering technical blockade.
March 16.—German cruiser Dresden sunk off Falkland Islands by British warships Glasgow and Kent and Japanese converted cruiser Orama.
March 18.—American sanitary commission organized for work in Serbia.
March 19.—British battleships Irresistible and Ocean and French battleship Bouvet sunk by mines in the Dardanelles.
March 22.—Austrian fortress of Przemyśl surrendered to Russians.
March 23.—Turks massacred thousands of Christians at Urumiah, Persia.
March 23.—Germans in Ghent executed 17 Belgians as spies.
March 24.—Germans drove Russians out of East Prussia.
March 25.—Allies landed force on Gallipoli peninsula.
March 27.—Russians forced way through Carpathians into Hungary.
March 28.—Twenty-day battle in Champagne country won by French, Germans losing 60,000.
March 29.—German submarine sank British steamer Paluba, about 140 lives being lost.
April 4.—Russians cleared Beskid range of Austrians.
April 8.—German agreed to pay for sinking American ship William P. Frye.
April 10.—Steamer Harpyrie, first relief ship of New York to Belgium, sunk in North sea by torpedo or mine.
April 21.—United States replied to German government's criticism of its foreign policies, denying allegations and rejecting suggestions that exportation of arms be prohibited.
April 26.—French cruiser Leon Gambetta sunk by Austrian torpedo, 523 lives lost.
April 29.—German air raiders dropped incendiary bombs on five English east coast towns.
April 30.—Russians occupied Loubnia, northeast of Ussuk pass.
May 1.—British announced destruction of eight German submarines within week by mines and net traps.
May 1.—British torpedo boat destroyer and two German torpedo boats sunk in fight in North sea.
May 1.—American tank steamer Gulfport torpedoed by Germans off Sicily islands, captain and two seamen lost.
May 6.—Austro-German forces occupied Tarnow.
May 7.—Cunard liner Lusitania torpedoed and sunk by Germans off coast of Ireland with loss of 1,265 lives, including 115 Americans, among the latter A. G. Vanderbilt, Elbert Hubbard, Chas. Frohman, Chas. Klein and Charles Plamondon.
May 8.—British destroyer Maori sunk by mine.
May 10.—Russian naval base of Libau captured by Germans.

May 11.—Cabinet decided U. S. should demand Germany make reparation for deaths of Americans resulting from submarine attacks and give guarantees against repetition of offense.
May 12.—British battleship Goliath torpedoed in Dardanelles, 600 lost.
May 13.—President Wilson's note to Germany called.
May 17.—Zeppelin attacked English coast towns and was driven off and crippled by aeroplanes.
May 21.—French won entire Lorette hill north of Arras after six months of continuous fighting.
May 22.—Russian battleship Pantelemon sunk in Black sea with 1,400 men.
May 23.—Italy declared war against Austria.
May 25.—Italy invaded Austria at head of Gulf of Venice, seizing four towns.
May 26.—Austrian battleship Nebraskan, from Liverpool without cargo, struck and crippled by torpedo off Irish coast.
May 27.—British battleship Majestic destroyed by torpedo in Dardanelles.
May 28.—British auxiliary steamship Princess Irene blown up in Sheerness harbor, 430 lives lost.
May 30.—German reply to Wilson note received at Washington and declared evasive.
May 31.—German Zeppelins made raid on London.
June 3.—Przemysl recaptured by German troops.
June 11.—Italians took Gradisca and other important towns.
June 15.—Austro-Germans, advancing on Lemberg, captured Moselska.
June 16.—Austro-German fleet bombarded Karlsruhe, killing 27 persons.
June 16.—Zeppelin raided English northeast coast, killing 16 persons.
June 16.—Russians driven over Galician border.
June 16.—Germans called 400,000 young trained men to the colors.
June 21.—Austro-Germans took Rawa Ruska from Russians.
June 22.—General De Wet found guilty of treason.
June 23.—Lemberg captured by Austro-Germans.
June 24.—French took German work called the Labyrinth, west of Lens.
June 25.—Italy broke diplomatic relations with Turkey.
June 26.—Dominion freight liner Armenian sunk by Germans, 20 Americans lost.
June 26.—Turks began retreat from Vistula river in Poland.
July 7.—Twenty allied aeroplanes raided Druges, destroying docks.
July 8.—Navy department seized German wireless plant at Sayville, L. I., for breaches of neutrality.
July 8.—Germany's reply to American note on submarine warfare unyielding in most important particulars.
July 9.—German forces in German Southwest Africa surrendered to General Botha.
July 10.—British liner Orduna, bringing American home from Europe, attacked by German submarine with torpedo and shells.
July 18.—Italian cruiser Giuseppe Garibaldi sunk by Austrian submarine.
July 19.—American reply to Germany, reaffirming former stand sent to Berlin.
July 20.—Terrible massacres of Armenians by Turks reported.
July 20.—American steamer Leelanaw sunk by German submarine, crew saved.
July 21.—Austrians made air raid near Verona.
July 20.—Austrians occupied Lublin.
July 21.—Leyland liner Iberian sunk by German torpedo boat; seven of crew killed.
Aug. 2.—Mitau, capital of Courland, taken by Germans.
Aug. 3.—Great Britain fully rejected American contention against blockade.
Aug. 6.—Warsaw occupied by the Germans.
Aug. 6.—Ivangorod taken by Austro-Germans.
Aug. 8.—British cruiser India and destroyer Lynx sunk.
Aug. 8.—Turkish battleship Kheyr-Ed-Din Barossa sunk by submarine in Dardanelles.
Aug. 9.—Germans occupied Praga.
Aug. 9.—Zeppelins raided British east coast, killing 15; one Zeppelin destroyed.
Aug. 10.—U. S. rejected Austro-Hungarian claims on shipment of war supplies.
Aug. 11.—British submarines entered Black sea and torpedoed the Breslau and Goeben.
Aug. 14.—British troopship Royal Edward sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; 500 lost.
Aug. 17.—Germans took fortress of Kovno.
Aug. 18.—Greek cabinet resigned and Venizelos was invited to form new ministry.
Aug. 19.—U. S. accepted German offer of compensation in Frye case.
Aug. 19.—Zeppelins raided British east coast, killing ten civilians.
Aug. 19.—White Star liner Arabic, Liverpool, for Boston, torpedoed and sunk by German submarine off Irish coast; 45 lost, including two Americans.
Aug. 20.—German fleet engaged Russian fleet in Gulf of Riga, each side losing several vessels.
Aug. 20.—Germans took Russian fortress of Novogeorgievsk.
Aug. 21.—Italy declared war on Turkey.
Aug. 21.—German cruiser sunk by British submarine in Baltic sea.
Aug. 21.—British seaplane sank loaded Turkish troopship in Sea of Marmora.
Aug. 22.—Germans captured Belsk, Russia.
Aug. 23.—Germans occupied Russian fortress of Ossowetz.
Aug. 25.—Germans took Blayatsk and Brest-Litovsk.
Aug. 26.—Germans captured Russian fortress of Oltta.
Aug. 26.—Germany declared the sinking of the Arabic, if done by German submarine, was decidedly condemned by the German government and full reparation would be paid.
Aug. 31.—Adolphe Pegoud, noted French aviator, killed in action.
Germans took Russian fortress of Lank.
Sept. 2.—Germany offered to submit Lusitania and Arabic compensation claims to The Hague tribunal.
Sept. 3.—Russians evacuated Grodno.
Sept. 3.—British from J. F. Archibald.
Sept. 4.—Allan liner Hesperian torpedoed off Fastnet; 26 lost.
Sept. 9.—President Wilson demanded reparation for Lusitania.
Sept. 10.—Germany declared it would pay indemnity for Arabic deaths.
Sept. 10.—Zeppelins raided London, killing 20 and injuring 88.
Sept. 10.—Germany defended attack on Orduna, saying it tried to escape submarine.
Sept. 11.—Anglo-French financial commission arrived in America to arrange for loan of \$50,000,000 to allies.
Sept. 15.—Russians checked Von Hindenburg's drive toward Riga and drove Austrians further back in Galicia.
Sept. 15.—Vilna evacuated by Russians.
Sept. 19.—British transport Rumanzan sunk by submarine in Aegean sea; hundreds lost.
Sept. 22.—French aviators dropped 100 bombs on royal palace at Stuttgart and elsewhere in Wurttemberg.
Sept. 23.—Germans captured Ostrow, but bulk of Russian army in Vilna salient escaped.
Sept. 23.—Germany promised American ships carrying conditional contraband would not be sunk by submarines, and made other concessions.
Sept. 25.—Allies on western front began tremendous general attack on Germans.
Sept. 25.—American loan to allies, half a billion dollars at 5 per cent, announced.
Sept. 25.—Italian battleship Benedetto Brin destroyed by inferior explosion; 246 lost.
Sept. 25.—Hungary recalled Ambassador Dumba.

Sept. 25.—Great battle in west without definite result.
Oct. 5.—Venizelos, Greek premier, resigned because the king opposed his program of aiding the allies.
Oct. 5.—German Ambassador von Bernstorff, disavowed the act of the submarine commander in sinking the Arabic and offered indemnity for two American lives lost; President Wilson accepted offer.
Oct. 7.—Four hundred thousand Austro-Germans began invasion of Serbia, crossing the Drina, Danube and Save rivers at many points.
Oct. 7.—New Greek cabinet headed by Alexander Zalmis appointed.
Oct. 8.—Serbia declared war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 8.—Greek cabinet decided on policy of "benevolent neutrality" toward allies.
Oct. 9.—Fierce battle between Serbians and Austro-Germans along Drina river.
Oct. 10.—Belgrade captured by the Germans.
Oct. 10.—Six German military officers interned at Norfolk, Va., disappeared.
Oct. 12.—Bulgaria began invasion of Serbia.
Oct. 12.—Portness of Semendria taken by the Germans.
Oct. 13.—Zeppelins bombarded London.
Oct. 13.—Italy declared war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 15.—Great Britain declared war on Bulgaria.
Oct. 15.—German drive on Riga was halted.
Oct. 15.—Germans defeated in bloody fight on Tahure hill, France.
Oct. 23.—Germans officially upheld execution of Edith Cavell.
Oct. 23.—British submarine sank German cruiser Prinz Adalbert near Labau.
Oct. 24.—British submarine sank Turkish transport Carmen in Sea of Marmora.
Oct. 24.—Germans drove back Russians north-west of Delat.
Oct. 25.—Teutons and Bulgarians joined forces and moved south in Serbia.
Oct. 25.—British transport Marquette torpedoed in Aegean; 90 lost.
Oct. 25.—French cabinet resigned and Briand became premier.
Nov. 4.—Zalmis cabinet defeated in Greek chamber of deputies and resigned.
Nov. 5.—Bulgarians defeated French near Philip but were beaten at Babuna pass.
Nov. 5.—German cruiser Undine sunk by British submarine.
Nov. 6.—Bulgarians captured Nish, opening through rail route for Teutons to Turkey.
Nov. 6.—King of Greece called M. Skouloudis to form new neutrality cabinet.
Nov. 9.—Italian liner Ancona sunk by Austro-German submarine in Mediterranean; 290 lost, including some Americans.
Nov. 10.—German cruiser Frauenlob torpedoed by British submarine in Baltic.
Nov. 12.—Churchill resigned from British cabinet for his part in France.
Nov. 13.—Bulgarians and Germans drove Serbians out of Morava valley.
Nov. 14.—Austrian aeroplanes raided Verona, killing thirty.
Nov. 14.—Word received on Austria-Hungary to explain sinking of the Ancona.
Nov. 17.—Bulgarians outflanked Serbians in Babuna pass and French along Cerna river.
Nov. 17.—British hospital ship Anglia sunk by mine in English channel; 85 lost.
Nov. 17.—Austria formally denied blame for loss of life in sinking of the Ancona.
Nov. 17.—Gortz, under terrific bombardment, in flames.
Nov. 20.—Germans occupied Novibazar.
Nov. 20.—German guardship sunk by Russian destroyers near Libau; 150 lost.
Nov. 20.—Germans captured thousands near Serbien and the northern army toward the frontier.
Nov. 20.—British advance on Bagdad repulsed by Turks.
Nov. 27.—Serbian government and the diplomatic corps arrived at Sofia.
Nov. 27.—Canadian government seized all high grade wheat in elevators from Fort William to Atlantic coast.
Dec. 1.—Teutons and Bulgarians pursued into Albania.
Dec. 2.—More Italians landed at Avlona Monastir occupied by Austrians.
Dec. 2.—Managing Director Buenz and three other officials of Hamburg-American line in New York convicted of conspiracy to deceive and defraud U. S.
Dec. 3.—President Wilson asked Germany to recall Captain Boy-Ed, naval attaché at Washington, from Japan, military attaché of German embassy at Washington.
Dec. 3.—Foreign Minister Sonnino declared Italy would fight the war to the finish.
Dec. 4.—U. S. asked Austria to disavow attack on the Ancona, punish the submarine commander and pay for deaths of Americans.
Dec. 9.—Allies driven from Serbia into Greece.
Dec. 9.—Kaiser recalled Boy-Ed and von Papen.
Dec. 14.—U. S. demanded France release six Germans taken from American ship.
Dec. 15.—Gen. Sir Douglas Haig succeeded Field Marshal French as British commander in chief.
Dec. 15.—Austria made unsatisfactory reply to note on Ancona.
Dec. 15.—Germans arrested in New York and Jersey City on charge of plotting to blow up Welland canal.
Dec. 15.—Austrian reply to Austrian note delivered at Vienna.
Dec. 22.—Artillery duel on western front.
Dec. 23.—Indecisive action in Gallipoli.
Dec. 23.—Allied aviators raided German posts in France.

DOMESTIC

Jan. 1.—San Diego exposition opened.
Jan. 14.—Alabama legislature passed bill making the state dry after June 30.
Jan. 25.—President Wilson inaugurated first transcontinental telephone system by speaking directly to President Moore of the Panama-Pacific exposition in San Francisco.
Feb. 20.—Panama-Pacific fair opened at San Francisco.
Mar. 2.—North Dakota legislature passed measure abolishing capital punishment.
Mar. 11.—Rear Admirals Fletcher, Howard and Cowles appointed admirals under new law.
Mar. 12.—Harry K. Thaw found not guilty of conspiracy.
Apr. 3.—Census bureau announced population passed 100,000,000 mark.
Apr. 19.—Barnes-Roosevelt libel case opened at Syracuse, N. Y.
U. S. Supreme court refused final appeal of Leo M. Frank, convicted of murder of Mary Phagan at Atlanta, Ga.
May 2.—Roosevelt given verdict in Barnes libel suit.
May 21.—Governor Slaton of Georgia commuted Leo Frank's sentence to life imprisonment and martial law was proclaimed around governor's home to protect him.
July 2.—Bomb explosion wrecked reception room on east side of capitol in Washington.

POLITICAL

Jan. 2.—Senate passed immigration bill with literacy test.
Jan. 6.—President Wilson declined for sixth time to support federal constitutional amendment for woman suffrage.
Jan. 12.—House of representatives by vote of 204 to 174 rejected Mondell resolution proposing enfranchisement of women.
Eighty Terre Haute men pleaded guilty to conspiracy to obstruct the election of November 3, 1914.
Jan. 23.—President Wilson vetoed the immigration bill because of the literacy test clause.
Feb. 4.—House passed naval appropriation bill with provision for two battleships.
Feb. 22.—President Wilson nominated as members of interstate trade commission Joseph E. Davies of Wisconsin, Edward N. Hurley of Illinois, William J. Harris of Georgia, William H. Parry of Washington, and George Rublee of New Hampshire.
Feb. 23.—Senate passed army appropriation bill of \$103,000,000 and house approved \$100,000,000 for fortifications.
Mar. 6.—Senate passed general deficiency appropriation bill carrying \$1,024,

100,000.
J. P. Morgan shot twice by assassin who placed bomb in capitol.
Twenty-nine killed and 1,110 injured in independence day celebrations.
July 6.—Frank Holt, who shot J. P. Morgan, committed suicide in cell.
World's Christian Endeavor convention opened in Chicago.
July 10.—Robbers held up L. & N. train in Alabama and got nearly \$500,000.
July 12.—Thomas A. Edison made head of board of civilian inventors to advise navy department.
July 14.—Harry K. Thaw declared sane by jury.
Aug. 7.—Joe Cooper and Morris Keller killed in auto race at Des Moines.
Slido in Culobra cut blocked Panama canal.
Aug. 10.—Business men's army training camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., opened.
Aug. 15.—Leo Frank taken from Georgia prison farm by mob and hanged.
Aug. 23.—Powder mills in Delaware and Massachusetts mysteriously blown up.
Sept. 20.—Citizens' training camp at Fort Sheridan, Illinois, opened.
Sept. 27.—Delton, national encampment opened in Washington.
Sept. 20.—Wireless phone message sent from Washington to Hawaii.
Sept. 21.—Eight midshipmen dismissed and others punished at Annapolis for hazing.
Capt. E. H. Monfort, Cincinnati, elected commander in chief of G. A. R.
Oct. 4.—Mayor Thompson of Chicago ordered Sunday liquor selling stopped.
Oct. 6.—President Wilson announced his engagement to Mrs. Norman Galt of Washington.
Dec. 4.—Panama-Pacific exposition closed.
Dec. 6.—Bishop Mundelein of Brooklyn appointed archbishop of Chicago.
Dec. 17.—President Wilson married Mrs. Norman Galt.
Dec. 23.—American Civic association met in Washington.
Convention of American Association for Labor Legislation opened in Washington.

FOREIGN

Jan. 1.—Revolutionists in Paraguay seized President Sier.
Feb. 11.—Father Vladimir Ledochowski, a Russian, was elected general of the Society of Jesus.
Feb. 23.—President Davila of Haiti fled the country.
March 23.—China acknowledged Japanese control of Southern Manchuria.
Apr. 23.—Japan sent ultimatum to China.
Danish diet granted suffrage to women.
May 8.—China yielded to Japan's demand to take back the Kiautschow.
May 27.—Manuel de Arriaga, president of Portugal, resigned.
June 5.—Danish parliament adopted new constitution giving franchise to women.
June 10.—President of the United States, Woodrow Wilson, and his wife, Ellen, left for Europe.
June 10.—President Guillaume, and proclaimed Dr. Rossario Bobro president.
July 23.—United States marines and blue-jackets landed at Port Au Prince, Haiti, and took charge.
Aug. 12.—Vesuvius, Etna and Stromboli in eruption.
Gen. Dartington elected president of Haiti by national assembly.
Sept. 17.—Word received from Vilhjálmur Stefansson, arctic explorer, who had been missing for year and a half.
Oct. 25.—Porter Charlton convicted at Court of assizes of wife murder and given life sentence.
Nov. 10.—Emperor Yoshihito formally moved the throne of Japan.
Dec. 3.—Epidemic of typhus in Mexico City reported.
Dec. 5.—Chinese rebels seized Cui-Ho in Shanghai and fought two months of civil war.
Dec. 6.—Pope held consistory and appointed seven cardinals.
Dec. 10.—Yan Shih-shan accepted the throne of China.
Belgian reunions plant at Havre blew up, thousands killed and hurt.
Dec. 10.—Camille de Croquet elected president of Swiss republic.

DISASTERS

Jan. 13.—Thirty-eight thousand persons killed, 50,000 injured and many towns destroyed by earthquake in central Italy.
Jan. 10.—Martha Islands in American Samoa devastated by hurricane.
March 2.—Explosion of gas, followed by fire, in Laland mines of New River & Pocahontas Coal Co. of Clinton, W. Va., caused about 150 men.
March 25.—American submarine F-4 wrecked near Honolulu, 21 men lost.
April 4.—Great storm on Atlantic coast, 76 lives lost in wrecks.
Apr. 13.—Coal mines accident in Japan fatal to 23.
Apr. 30.—Fire destroyed more than half of Colon, Panama; loss \$3,500,000.
May 22.—One hundred sixty-four persons killed and scores injured in railway wreck in England.
June 22.—Earthquakes in Imperial Valley, California, killed a number of persons and seriously damaged many towns.
Aug. 24.—Steamer Eastland upset in Chicago river, 812 persons losing their lives.
July 23.—Typhoon at Shanghai killed 500 and loss was \$5,000,000.
Aug. 2.—St. Louis, inundated by cloud-burst, 27 lives lost and vast property damage.
Aug. 15.—Hurricane swept lower part of Texas, 250 dead and \$15,000,000 property loss.
Sept. 27.—Explosion of car of gasoline wrecked Ardmore, Okla., killing 60.
Sept. 29.—Destructive food storm hit New Orleans and vicinity; 300 or more lives lost.
Oct. 23.—Twenty-one children burned to death in parochial school in Peabody, Mass.
Nov. 2.—Steamer Santa Clara lost near Astoria, Ore., fifteen lost.
Nov. 10.—Gun plant of Bethlehem Steel company burned; loss \$3,000,000.
Nov. 11.—Million dollar fire in war materials plant of Robbins Sons company at Trenton, N. J.
Nov. 23.—Fire destroyed much of Avalon, Catalina Island.
Explosion at Du Pont Powder company plant at Wilmington, Del., killed 31.
Dec. 9.—Hopewell, Va., Du Pont powder town, burned.

FINANCIAL

Jan. 16.—President Wilson ordered federal inquiry into high price of wheat.
March 9.—Goulds lost control of Missouri Pacific-Iron Mountain system.
March 13.—Dayton Cash Register case. Lower court reversed and remanded for new trial by U. S. circuit court of appeals at Cincinnati.
March 16.—Trade commission organized at Washington, Joseph R. Davies, Wisconsin, chairman.
Mar. 16.—Charles C. McChord elected chairman Interstate commerce commission vice James S. Harlan.
Apr. 3.—International Mercantile Marine company put in receiver's hands.
May 15.—E. B. Greenhut company, New York department store, failed for \$12,000,000.
Apr. 21.—Receivers appointed for Rock Island railroad company.
May 15.—Interstate commerce commission decided railroads owning and operating steamship lines on great lakes must give them up.
May 21.—Pan American financial conference opened in Washington.
Aug. 11.—Interstate commerce commission denied most of requests of western roads for increased freight rates.
May 15.—Interstate commerce commission ordered big reductions in freight rates on anthracite coal.
Aug. 17.—Interstate commerce commission found Moore-Reid syndicate guilty of fixing rates on Rock Island road and throwing it into receivership for its own purpose.
Aug. 24.—Eastman Kodak company declared bankrupt in receivership of trade by federal court at Buffalo, N. Y.
Oct. 1.—U. S. court at Philadelphia ordered moving picture trust to dissolve.

NECROLOGY

Jan. 2.—Karl Goldmark, famous composer, died in Vienna.
Jan. 5.—Mme. Jeanne Gerville-Reache, opera star, at New York.
Jan. 10.—Marshall P. Wilder, author and humorist, at St. Paul.
Jan. 10.—Mrs. M. E. Braddon, English novelist.
Feb. 5.—Edward Tilden, Chicago packer.
Feb. 12.—James Creelman, war correspondent, in Berlin.
Feb. 15.—Famous blind hymn writer, in Bridgeport, Conn.
Feb. 16.—Emil Charles Waldeuter, French composer, at Paris.
Feb. 16.—Frank James, once notorious bandit, at Excelsior Springs, Mo.
March 12.—Mrs. John D. Rockefeller, Sr., at Pocahontas, N. Y.
Count Sergius Julovich Witte, in Petrograd.
March 14.—Aviator Lincoln Beachey dropped 3,000 feet to death at San Francisco.
March 15.—Walter Crane, artist, lecturer, writer in London, aged seventy.
March 15.—Henry King, editor St. Louis Globe-Democrat.
March 20.—Charles Francis Adams, publicist and historian, in Washington.
March 21.—Morgan Robertson, author, at Atlantic City.
March 31.—Baron Nathan Mayer Rothschild, in London.
April 6.—Lyman B. Glover, theatrical manager, at Chicago.
Curtis Guild, Jr., former governor of Massachusetts, at Boston.
April 7.—F. Hopkinson Smith, engineer, artist and author, in New York.
April 13.—William B. Nelson, editor Kansas City Star, at Kansas City.
April 18.—Former United States Senator Nelson W. Aldrich of Rhode Island.
April 19.—Baron Herbert de Reuter, former director of Reuter's Telegram company, committed suicide in England.
May 2.—Ex-Congressman Charles E. Littlefield of Maine in New York.
June 29.—O'Donovan Rossa, Irish patriot, at New York.
July 2.—Gen. Porfirio Diaz, former president of Mexico, in Paris.
July 10.—Archbishop James E. Quigley of Chicago, at Buffalo.
July 10.—Col. A. J. Blithen, publisher Seattle Times.
July 13.—Dr. J. A. Holmes, director of federal bureau of mines, at Denver.
July 15.—Clair McKelway, editor of the Brooklyn Eagle.
July 17.—Sarah Cowell Le Moine, noted actress.
July 25.—Sir James Augustus Henry Murray, editor of Oxford English dictionary.
Aug. 4.—Maarten Maartens, novelist, in Zeist, Holland.
Aug. 6.—Gen. B. F. Tracy, former secretary of Navy, in New York.
Aug. 9.—George Fitch, editor and humorist, at Berkeley, Cal.
Aug. 17.—Brig. Gen. John C. Black, Civil war veteran, former congressman at large from Illinois and former president of U. S. civil service commission, at Chicago.
Aug. 19.—Cardinal Serafino Vannutelli, dean of the sacred college, at Rome.
Aug. 20.—Dr. Paul Ehrlich, discoverer of salvarsan, at Bad Homburg.
Dr. C. J. Finlay, who discovered yellow fever was transmitted by mosquitoes, at Havana, Cuba.
Aug. 23.—John D. Long, former secretary of the navy, at Hingham, Mass.
Sept. 9.—Albert G. Spaulding in San Diego, Cal.
Sept. 11.—Sir William C. Van Horne, former president Canadian Pacific railway, at Montreal.
William Sprague, war governor of Rhode Island and former senator.
Sept. 21.—Anthony Comstock, vice crusader, at Summit, N. J.
Sept. 28.—J. Keir Hardie, British labor leader, at Glasgow.

INDUSTRIAL

March 8.—Chicago building contractors locked out 900 union laborers.
April 15.—Great building strike declared in Chicago.
April 30.—Federal board of arbitration awarded eight wage increases to engineers of 93 western railroads.
Bridge and structural iron workers of Chicago struck.
June 13.—Great street car strike in Chicago.
June 16.—Chicago street car strike ended by arbitration agreement.
June 25.—Shut down of Chicago's building construction industry ordered because of strike.
July 10.—Chicago's building trade strike and lockout settled.
July 13.—Employees of Chicago surface lines won big victory in arbitration award.
July 20.—Strike and rioting at Bayonne plant of Standard Oil Co.
July 27.—Standard Oil strike at Bayonne, N. J., ended.
Sept. 27.—Twenty-five thousand Chicago garment makers called out on strike.
Dec. 3.—Fifty-four Chicago labor leaders indicted for conspiracy, extortion and malicious mischief.

MEXICO

Jan. 6.—Carranza forces under Obregon stormed and captured Puebla, and took Gen. Angeles prisoner.
Jan. 27.—Provisional President Garza and his government fled from Mexico City to Cuernavaca.
Jan. 28.—Carranza forces under General Obregon occupied Mexico City.
Feb. 11.—Carranza expelled Jose Caro, Spanish minister, from Mexico.
March 9.—Seven battleships ordered from Guantánamo to Vera Cruz.
March 12.—Carranza evacuated Mexico City and Zapata entered.
March 13.—Manus, American, killed by Zapatistas while American flag floated over his house.
April 12.—Villa forces defeated near Jartia, losing 600 killed.
Victoriano Huerta landed at New York.
June 6.—Carranza army led by Obregon defeated Villa and took Leon after battle lasting five days.
June 27.—Victoriano Huerta arrested in New Mexico on charge of inciting another Mexican revolution.
Aug. 5.—Diplomats from Latin America in Washington conferred on Mexico situation.
Aug. 8.—Six Mexican bandits killed and three Americans wounded in battle at Noris ranch, north of Brownsville, Tex.
Aug. 16.—Armed Mexicans crossed Rio Grande near Mercedes, Tex., and attacked outpost of American cavalrymen, killing Corporal Wilman.
August 16.—Villa accepted Pan-American proposition for peace conference.
Aug. 30.—Gen. Pascual Orozco, noted Huerta leader, killed while leading raid in Texas.
Sept. 17.—Eighteen Mexicans shot in two fights between U. S. regulars and Carranza soldiers.
Oct. 9.—Recognition of Carranza recommended by Secretary Lansing and Latin-American diplomats.
Oct. 19.—Mexican bandits robbed a train in Texas, killing three Americans; posse killed ten Mexicans for alleged complicity in the crime.
Carranza formally recognized as president of Mexico by United States, and six Latin-American governments.
Nov. 3.—Villa's army withdrew from slope of Aguac Prieta.
Dec. 19.—Villa gave up fight against Carranza.

SPORTING

Jan. 5.—Federal league filed suit against National and American leagues, charging violation of Sherman antitrust act.
Jan. 23.—American association was made a major baseball league.
April 5.—Jess Willard won heavyweight championship by knocking out Jack Johnson in 26th round at Havana, Cuba.
May 31.—Ralph De Palma won 600-mile auto race at Indianapolis, breaking all records.
July 5.—Wisconsin university won conference athletic meet.
June 19.—Jerome Travers won national amateur golf championship.
June 25.—Yale beat Harvard in regatta at New London.
June 26.—Dario Resta, driving Peugeot car, won 50-mile race at Chicago, averaging 77.6 miles an hour.
June 28.—Cornell won intercollegiate regatta at Poughkeepsie.
July 17.—Olympic cup won by Chicago golf team at Cleveland.
July 24.—Charles Evans, Jr., of Chicago won western amateur golf championship.
Aug. 19.—Tom McNamee, Boston, won western open golf championship at Chicago.
Aug. 20.—Louis B. Clarke won Grand American trapshooting handicap at Elgin road race, breaking all records.
Sept. 4.—Robert Gardner of Chicago won American amateur golf championship.
Sept. 7.—W. M. Johnston of California won national tennis championship.
Sept. 10.—Paddy McFarland defeated Mike Gibbons in ten round bout at New York.
Mrs. C. H. Vanderbeck of Philadelphia won women's national amateur golf championship at Chicago.
Oct. 9.—Gil Anderson in a Stutz won Astor cup race at Sheephead Bay speedway, averaging 102.6 miles an hour for 30 miles.
Oct. 12.—Boston American league team won world championship from Philadelphia National league team.
Dec. 18.—Baseball war ended, Federal league quitting.

LOCAL NEWS AND PERSONALITIES

to force a seating of a sick child.

at your childhood days afternoon.

children's revels in Kenosha Saturday.

Mr. and Mrs. Willie of Chicago spent New Years with relatives at Buffalo, Lake.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenfelt and Miss Dolly Worman were in Kenosha Monday evening.

The Loyal order of Moose are planning to give a dance in the Antioch opera house, Feb. 5.

Alice Beebe spent several days this week in Chicago with her sister, Mrs. A. J. Heinecke.

Sheepskin lined coats worth the money, at Webb's.

Sunday night at the Crystal, "Millionaire Pauper" 3 act society drama.

Left over Xmas stationery—while it lasts at 10 cents per box. King's Drug store.

Williams Bros are replacing the hitching posts which they removed from in front of their store last summer.

Mrs. and Mrs. Al Heinecke of Lewistown, Montana, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Beebe, the forepart of the week.

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the M. E. church, Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 2:30 o'clock. Margaret Felter, Sec.

Chas. Alvers is carrying his arm in a sling, as the result a fall which he sustained Wednesday evening. In hurry across the road he stumbled and fell striking the frozen ground in such a way as to dislocate his shoulder.

Very low prices on ladies, misses and childrens winter coats. Ladies suits and furs. Men and boys overcoats and fur coats. Bargains in every department throughout our store. Visit our store for bargains. C. G. Foltz Co., Burlington, Wis.

A large number of young people awaited the new year at a party at Phyllis Morley's New Years eve. Games were played until twelve o'clock, then horns were given all present, with which to welcome the new year. Refreshments were served and enjoyed by all. The guests departed wishing all a very Happy New Year.

NOTICE
I would like to close my books for 1915, and those knowing themselves indebted please call and settle. Chase Webb.

Feeding Ferns.
Ferns should be fed once every two to four weeks with dilute nitrate of soda solution, very dilute ammonia water, manure leachings, prepared plant food, or ground bone and wood ashes.

Had the Wrong Idea.
"The boys at our school had a chinning contest." "What good is school to you, if that is the language you use?" "Why, it was a chinning contest, dad. You see how many times you can chin a horizontal bar." "Oh, I thought you were talking about a debate."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To Clean Tapestries.
Pour boiling water over a handful or two of bran. Let it stand until tepid and then plunge the tapestries into it. Use no soap and do not rub, but just shake the goods up and down in the liquid. Wring them out, rinse well in tepid water and hang out in the wind. When dry, shake them well to remove the particles of bran.

Light Repels Mosquitoes.
According to a suburban resident of New York city, red glass or red dipped incandescent lamps do not attract mosquitoes in the way that the ordinary white light does. By installing low candlepower red lamps on porches where only general illumination is necessary, it is said that persons may enjoy comparative immunity from mosquitoes, just as if no lamps were used.

Room in Order Saves Nerves.
System and order are as necessary to a woman as light and air; particularly does the well-being of the working woman's nerves depend on these two things. A day—some Sunday—spent in planning and arranging her room and her belongings will make for weeks and months of tranquillity and comfort in the life of one who is employed six days a week outside her room.—Exchange.

Region of Greatest Snowfall.
A total snowfall of 783 inches has been recorded in a single winter at Summit, Cal., while as much as 307 inches has been on the ground at one time at the same station. As this now furnishes most of the water used in irrigation, hydraulic mining and other phases of engineering, the question of snow depth is of much importance in forecasting the amount of water available for such purposes.—United States Department Circular.

Plainly Expressed.
A certain rector in a small English village who was disliked in the parish and a curate who was very popular, and who on his leaving, was presented with a testimonial. This excited the envy and wrath of the rector and, setting with an old lady one day, he said: "I am surprised, Mrs. Bloom, that you should have subscribed to a testimonial." "Why, sir," said the old lady, "if you'd been a-going to have subscribed double."

Mrs. Maude Sabin was in Waukegan Tuesday.

Frank Brogan is home from Monroeville, S. D.

Miss Eva Sorenson spent Sunday with her parents at Monroeville.

Dr. H. F. Beebe and wife were in Chicago New Year's eve.

Mrs. C. A. Clark visited her daughter at Lake Villa last week.

John Sanborn of Spring Grove called on relatives here Thursday.

Mrs. Holub of Chicago spent New Years with Mr. and Mrs. F. Stewart.

Mrs. Trieger entertained a large number of friends at a New Year's Eve party.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Rosenfelt and Miss Dolly Worman were in Kenosha Monday evening.

The Loyal order of Moose are planning to give a dance in the Antioch opera house, Feb. 5.

Alice Beebe spent several days this week in Chicago with her sister, Mrs. A. J. Heinecke.

Sheepskin lined coats worth the money, at Webb's.

Sunday night at the Crystal, "Millionaire Pauper" 3 act society drama.

Left over Xmas stationery—while it lasts at 10 cents per box. King's Drug store.

Williams Bros are replacing the hitching posts which they removed from in front of their store last summer.

Mrs. and Mrs. Al Heinecke of Lewistown, Montana, were guests of Dr. and Mrs. Beebe, the forepart of the week.

The next meeting of the W. C. T. U. will be held in the M. E. church, Wednesday, Jan. 12, at 2:30 o'clock. Margaret Felter, Sec.

Chas. Alvers is carrying his arm in a sling, as the result a fall which he sustained Wednesday evening. In hurry across the road he stumbled and fell striking the frozen ground in such a way as to dislocate his shoulder.

Very low prices on ladies, misses and childrens winter coats. Ladies suits and furs. Men and boys overcoats and fur coats. Bargains in every department throughout our store. Visit our store for bargains. C. G. Foltz Co., Burlington, Wis.

A large number of young people awaited the new year at a party at Phyllis Morley's New Years eve. Games were played until twelve o'clock, then horns were given all present, with which to welcome the new year. Refreshments were served and enjoyed by all. The guests departed wishing all a very Happy New Year.

NOTICE
I would like to close my books for 1915, and those knowing themselves indebted please call and settle. Chase Webb.

Feeding Ferns.
Ferns should be fed once every two to four weeks with dilute nitrate of soda solution, very dilute ammonia water, manure leachings, prepared plant food, or ground bone and wood ashes.

Had the Wrong Idea.
"The boys at our school had a chinning contest." "What good is school to you, if that is the language you use?" "Why, it was a chinning contest, dad. You see how many times you can chin a horizontal bar." "Oh, I thought you were talking about a debate."—Louisville Courier-Journal.

To Clean Tapestries.
Pour boiling water over a handful or two of bran. Let it stand until tepid and then plunge the tapestries into it. Use no soap and do not rub, but just shake the goods up and down in the liquid. Wring them out, rinse well in tepid water and hang out in the wind. When dry, shake them well to remove the particles of bran.

Light Repels Mosquitoes.
According to a suburban resident of New York city, red glass or red dipped incandescent lamps do not attract mosquitoes in the way that the ordinary white light does. By installing low candlepower red lamps on porches where only general illumination is necessary, it is said that persons may enjoy comparative immunity from mosquitoes, just as if no lamps were used.

Room in Order Saves Nerves.
System and order are as necessary to a woman as light and air; particularly does the well-being of the working woman's nerves depend on these two things. A day—some Sunday—spent in planning and arranging her room and her belongings will make for weeks and months of tranquillity and comfort in the life of one who is employed six days a week outside her room.—Exchange.

Region of Greatest Snowfall.
A total snowfall of 783 inches has been recorded in a single winter at Summit, Cal., while as much as 307 inches has been on the ground at one time at the same station. As this now furnishes most of the water used in irrigation, hydraulic mining and other phases of engineering, the question of snow depth is of much importance in forecasting the amount of water available for such purposes.—United States Department Circular.

Plainly Expressed.
A certain rector in a small English village who was disliked in the parish and a curate who was very popular, and who on his leaving, was presented with a testimonial. This excited the envy and wrath of the rector and, setting with an old lady one day, he said: "I am surprised, Mrs. Bloom, that you should have subscribed to a testimonial." "Why, sir," said the old lady, "if you'd been a-going to have subscribed double."

Raymond Webb in on the sick list.

Overcoats at your own price, at Webb's.

Joe Dupre of Chicago is visiting Antioch relatives.

Harry Message spent over Sunday with friends in Chicago.

Geo. Bartlett entertained relatives from Chicago New Years.

W. J. Chinn and family spent over Sunday with Kenosha relatives.

Chris Larson of Waukegan ate New Years dinner with Andrew Harrison.

Mackinaw coats all sizes and prices, at Webb's.

Harry Taylor and wife of Oak Park spent New Years day with relatives here.

Laurel Powles, Harold Huber and Russell Smith were Chicago visitors Wednesday.

Mr. and Mrs. A. J. Heinecke and little daughter Alberta, of Lewistown, Mont., visited at the home of Mrs. Carrie Beebe and family the latter part of last week.

The W. F. M. S., hold will its next regular meeting Tuesday, Jan. 11, at 2:30 o'clock at the home of Mrs. Hester, Mrs. A. Clark, Sec.

Farmers Attention! We have a big Weather Chart and Calendar for you. The supply is limited. Call for yours at once. King's Drug store.

Tom Cavanaugh and son Archie who have been visiting the former's sister-in-law, Mrs. Ellen Banks, the past week have returned to their home in Indiana.

The Royal Neighbors will hold their installation of officers Tuesday evening, Jan. 11, at 7:30 o'clock. All members of the order are requested to be present.

My eye-specialist and optician of Chicago will be at my store on Saturday, Jan. 8, from 11 a. m. to 4 p. m. Don't forget the date. Wm. Keulman, Jeweler and Optician, Antioch.

At the Crystal Saturday night. "The Campbells are Coming. Another big Broadway feature, with Grace Curdard and Francis Ford, a famous Scotch drama, supported by a brilliant cast with 2500 people.

Official List of Transfers

FURNISHED BY
Lake County Title and Trust Co.
Abstracts of Title. Titles Guaranteed.
WAUKEGAN ILLINOIS

C N Durand and wf to R B Swift tract of land in sec 19 Libertyville w d \$ 2650 00

Manie F. Ehlert and hus to Joseph Andrie and wf lots 17 and 18 Cedar Park in sec 34 Antioch two w d 1600 00

Marius Boysen and wf to F M Heenan and wf lot 5 Bonsletts sub of Eagle w d 7000 00

P E Berg to Margaret O Berg lots 6 and 7 Aenebergs sub Fox Lake w d 500 00

E L Harpham and wf to H J Sears tract of land in n shore of Long Lake w d 1500 00

T W Smith and wf to A W Smith lots 88 and 89 Shaws sub on Long Lake deeds 200 00

C Frank Wright and wf to E J Doyle 10 acs in w 1/2 sec 34 Libertyville q c 10 00

Ernst Block to J B Irving lot 4 blk 4 Shady Nook sub Lake Murrie w d 250 00

Attend Our Clean-up Sale

25% off on all furs.

25% off on all this season's ladies' and children's coats.

50% off on past season's coats.

25% off on this season's ladies' suits.

25% and 50% off on dress skirts.

25% off on women's wash dresses.

25% off on shirt waists.

25% off on all men's fur coats.

25% off on all men and boy's overcoats.

100 boy's suits, ages 4 to 15 yrs. 25% off.

25% off on big lot of sweaters.

Big assortment of woolen dress goods, 25% off.

Be sure and get some of our good remnants.

C. G. FOLTZ CO.
BURLINGTON, WIS.

Church Services

Methodist Episcopal Church

Evett Knight Hester, Minister.
The public will please take notice of the change of hour of the morning service as follows:

10:30 a. m.—Public Worship. Sermon by the minister.

12:00 a. m.—Sunday School. Adult bible classes. The Baraca bible class for all men. The Delta Alpha class for young women.

Sunday—3:00 p. m.—Meeting of the Junior League.

6:30 p. m. Epworth League hour.

7:30 p. m.—Evening worship. Sermon by the minister in charge. Special song service.

Teachers training class will meet on Tuesday evening at the parsonage at 7:30 o'clock.

Wednesday 7:30 p. m. Mid-week service of prayer and praise.

A most cordial invitation is extended the public to attend the services of this church.

St. Ignatius' Episcopal Church

EVERETT CARR, PASTOR

Church School at 9:45.

Morning prayer and sermon at 11 o'clock.

Christian Science

Christian Science services held at the Crystal theater, every Sunday, at 10:45 a. m.

German Lutheran

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

There will be German Lutheran services at the Christian Church on next Sunday, at 2:30 p. m.

The Tender Man Is to His Name

By J. R. HAMILTON
Former Advertising Manager of Wanamakers, Philadelphia

Wherever you find a good name you will find some man trying to live up to it. Character follows reputation far more quickly than reputation follows character. No one ever lost his good name except through folly.

What the world thinks of a man is the very best moral tonic that is sold under the label of philosophy.

And it is the same with merchandise as it is with men. The nameless thing is dreaded everywhere, while the thing with a good name is usually good because you expect it to be.

Men grow proud of their products. You will find a manufacturer saying, "This shoe has got to be good because it bears my name." You will find a canner saying, "I cannot use lye any more than I can tell a lie." You will find a clothing manufacturer saying, "If I am 'all wool,' my clothing must also be all wool."

And so it goes with every single product that carries a brand or a name. Whenever a man sets a standard, he strives to live up to it; and whenever the world sets that standard, he doubles the effort.

Which simply means, if you want the best, you must ask for the best. And every time you ask, you make it better.

There is hardly one of you readers who does not know the name of every good product on the market. From clothing to sugar and from hosiery to baking powder some good name is indelibly fixed in your mind, yet, when you ask for an article, most of the time you do not use that name.

And every time you fail to do so, you discourage the maker, you lower the standard for yourself and you allow some inferior thing to gain in strength and capacity.

Let this go home in your mind: You set the standard of merchandise. The maker follows your ideals. Adulterations creep in through your laxity. Whenever you ask for any old thing, you get it.

While you are reading the advertising news in this paper today, make up your mind to ask only for what you know to be good; to learn what is best and demand it and to have no parley with the nameless things of trade.

(Copyrighted.)

Venerable Immigrant.
John Young, from whom many western Massachusetts families are descended, was probably the oldest immigrant ever to arrive in this country. He was born on the island of Burt, near Londonderry, Ireland, and landed in Boston, age ninety-five, in 1718. Mr. Young lived to be one hundred and seven.

Too Much.
"There is such a thing as carrying one's love for poetry too far," stated Grout P. Smith. "Yesterday while my wife was attempting to hang up a portrait of the poet Goethe—I reckon he was a poet, or something—she fell off from the stepladder on to the cat, wrenching her back and also that of the cat."—Kansas City Star.

ANTIOCH PACKING COMPANY

THE LAMP OF FIRE

BY GEORGE RANDOLPH CHESTER

and LILLIAN CHESTER

ILLUSTRATED BY C.D. RHODES

COPYRIGHT
1914 BY
THE RED BOOK
CORPORATION

SYNOPSIS.

—12—
A vestry meeting of the Market Square church, Gall Sargent tells Rev. Smith Boyd that Market Square church is apparently a lucrative business enterprise. Allison takes Gall riding in his motor car. She finds cold disapproval in the eyes of Rev. Smith Boyd. Allison starts a campaign for consolidation and control of the entire transportation system of the world. Gall becomes popular. Allison gains control of transcontinental railroads and arranges to absorb the Vedder court tenement property of Market Square church. Gall tells Boyd that the cathedral Market Square church proposes to build will be out of profits wrung from equator. At a meeting of the seven financial magnates of the country, Allison organizes the International Transportation Company. Rev. Smith Boyd undertakes Gall's spiritual instruction and Gall unconsciously gives Allison a hint that solves the Vedder court problem for him. On the inspection trip in Allison's new subway the tunnel caves in. Gall goes back to her home in the West. Her friends lure her and Arly back to New York. In the midst of a struggle with the dogs of humanity in Vedder court, Rev. Smith Boyd suddenly finds that he is a real living and loving man. He proposes to Gall but on the verge of acceptance she remembers their religious differences, and refuses.

CHAPTER XVII.

The Public Is Aroused.

Clad in her ivory cream lace gown, Gall walked slowly into her boudoir, and closed the door, and sank upon her divan. She did not stop tonight to let down her hair and change to her slouch negligee, nor to punctiliously straighten the room, nor to turn on the beautiful green light; instead, with all the electric bulbs blazing, she sat with her chin in her hand, and, with her body perfectly in repose, tried to study the whirl of her mind.

She was shaken, she knew that, shaken and stirred as she had never been before. Something in the depths of her had leaped up into life, and cried out in agony, and would not stop crying until it was satisfied.

"I need you to walk hand in hand with me about the greatest work in the world!" That was it; the greatest work in the world! And what was that work? To live and teach ritual in place of religion; to turn worship into a social observance; to use help less belief as a ladder of ambition; to reduce faith to words, and hope to a recitation, and charity to an obligation; to make pomp and ceremony a substitute for conscience, and to interpose a secretary between the human heart and God!

For just an instant Gall's eyelids dropped, her long brown lashes curved upon her cheeks, while beneath them her eyes glinted, and a smile touched the corners of her lips; then she was serious again. No, she had decided wisely.

There was a knock on the door, and Gall smiled again as she said:

"Come in."

Mrs. Helen Davies entered, tall and stately in her boudoir frills and ruffles. She sat down in front of Gall and prepared to enact the role of conscientious mother.

"Doctor Boyd proposed to you tonight," she charged, with affectionate authority.

"Yes, Aunt Helen," and Gall began to pull pins out of her hair.

A worried expression crossed the brow of Aunt Helen.

"Did you accept him?" and she fairly quivered with anxiety.

"No, Aunt Helen." Quite calmly, piling more hairpins and still more into the little tray by her side, and shaking down her rippling waves of hair.

Aunt Helen sighed a deep sigh of relief, and smiled her approval.

"Gall, dear, you have shown a degree of carefulness which I am delighted to find in you. If you handle all your affairs so sensibly, you have a brilliant future before you."

"I must be an awful worry to you, Aunt Helen," observed Gall, and walking over, she slipped her arm around Mrs. Davies' neck and kissed her and looked abroad for her chocolate box.

Gall's maid came in, and Mrs. Davies bade her sister's niece good-night most cordially, and retired with a great load off her mind; and half an hour later the lights in Gall's pretty little suite went out.

If she lay long hours looking out at the pale stars; if, in the midst of her calm logic, she suddenly buried her face in her pillows and sobbed silently; if, toward morning, she awoke with a little cry to find her face and her hands hot, all these things were but normal and natural. It is enough to know that she came to her breakfast bright-eyed and rosy-cheeked and smiling with the pleasant greetings of the day, and picked up the papers casually, and lit upon the newest sensation of the free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press!

The free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press had found Vedder court and had made it the sudden focus of the public eye. Those few who were privileged to know intimately the workings of that adroit master of the public welfare, Tim Corman, could have recognized clearly the fine hand in the blaze of notoriety which obscure Vedder court had suddenly received. After having entered the contamination and contact of the Market Square church ten-

ements for so many years, the city had, all at once, discovered that the condition was unbearable! The free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press had taken up, with great enthusiasm, the work of poking the finger of scorn at Vedder court. It had published photographs of the disreputable old sets of buildings, and, where they did not seem to drip enough, the artists had retouched them. It had sent budding young Poes and Dickens down there to write up the place. It had sent the sob sisters there in shoals to interview the down-trodden, and, above all things, it had put prominently before the public eye the immense profit which Market Square church wrung from this organized misery!

Gall turned sick at heart as she read. Uncle Jim permitted four morning papers to come to the house, and the dripping details, with many variations, were in all of them. She glanced over toward the rectory and the dignified old church standing beyond it, with mingled indignation and humiliation. A sort of ignominy seemed to have descended up it, like a man whose features seem coarsened from the instant he is doomed to wear prison stripes; and the fact which she particularly resented was that a portion of the disgrace of Market Square church seemed to have descended upon her. She could not make out why this should be; but it was Aunt Grace Sargent, bustling about to see that Gall was supplied with more kinds of delicacies than she could possibly sample, saw that unmistakable look of distress on Gall's face, and went straight up to her sister Helen, the creases of worry deep in her brow.

Mrs. Helen Davies was having her coffee in bed, and she continued that absorbing ceremony while she considered her sister's news.

"I did not think that Gall was so deeply affected by the occurrences of last night," she mused; "but of course



"Doctor Boyd Proposed to You Tonight," She Charged.

she could not sleep, and she's full of sympathy this morning, and afraid that maybe she made a mistake, and feels perfectly wretched."

Grace Sargent sat right down.

"Did the doctor propose?" she breathlessly inquired.

Mrs. Davies poured herself some more hot coffee, and nodded.

"She refused him."

"Oh!" and acute distress settled on Grace Sargent's brow, with such firm clutch that it threatened to homestead the location. Mrs. Sargent shared the belief of Rev. Smith Boyd's mother, that Smith Boyd was the finest young man in the world; and Gall's aunt was speechless with dismay and disappointment.

"I have ceased to worry about Gall's future," went on Mrs. Davies complacently. "It is her present condition about which I am most concerned. She is so conscientious and self-analytical that she may distress herself over this affair, and I must get in Arly and Lucile, and plan a series of gayeties which will keep her mind occupied from morning until night."

In consequence of this kindly decision, Gall was plunged into gaiety until she loathed the scrape of a violin! The mere fact that she had no time to think did not remove the fact that she had a great deal to think about, and the gaiety only added dismally to her troubled burden.

Meanwhile, the free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press went merrily onward with its righteous Vedder court crusade, until it was as indignation properly aroused. The public indignation rose to such a pitch that, if the public had not been busy with affairs of its own, and if it had not been in the habit of leaving everything to be seen to by the people financially interested, and if it had not consisted chiefly of a few active

vocal cords, there is not the slightest doubt, it is worth repeating, that the public might have done something about Vedder court! As things were, it grew most satisfactorily indignant. It talked of nothing else, in the subways and on the "L's" and on the surface lines, and on the third day of the agitation, before something else should happen to shake the populace to the very foundation of its being, the city authorities condemned the Vedder court property as unsanitary, inhuman and unsafe, as a menace to the public morals, health and life, and as a blot upon civilization; this last being a fancy touch added by Tim Corman himself, who, in his old age, had a tendency to link poetry to his practicality. In consequence of this decision, the city authorities ordered Vedder court to be forthwith torn down, demolished and removed from the face of the earth; thereby justifying, after all, the existence of the free and entirely uncurbed metropolitan press! The exact psychological moment had been chosen. The public, caught at the very height of its frenzy, applauded, and ate its dinner in virtuous satisfaction; and Gall Sargent's distress crystallized into a much easier thing to handle; just plain anger!

And so Market Square church had persisted in clutching its greedy hold on a commercial advantage so vile that even a notoriously corrupt city government had ordered it destroyed! Her mind was immensely relieved about Rev. Smith Boyd. She had chosen well and wisely!

CHAPTER XVIII.

Rev. Smith Boyd Protests.

The doves which in summer flitted about the quiet little vestry yard, and cooed over the vestry door, would have flown away had they been at home; for it was a stormy affair, with loud voices and clashing wills and a general atmosphere of tenacity, which was somewhat at variance with the red-robed figure of the Good Shepherd in the pointed window of the vestry. The late arrival was Joseph G. Clark, and his eye sought that of Banker Chisholm, before he nodded to the others and took his seat at the Gothic table. Rev. Smith Boyd, who was particularly straight and tall today, and particularly in earnest, paused long enough for the slight disturbance to subside, and then he finished his speech.

"That is my unalterable position in the matter," he declared. "If Market Square church has a mission, it is the responsibility for these miserable human wrecks whom we have made our wards."

"We can't feed and clothe them," objected Banker Chisholm, whose white mutton chops already glowed pink from the anger-redened skin beneath.

"It doesn't pay to pauperize the people," supplemented Willis Cunningham, stroking his sparse Van Dyke complacently. Cunningham, whose sole relationship to economics consisted in permitting his secretary to sign checks, had imbibed a few principles which sufficed for all occasions.

"I do not wish to pauperize them," returned the rector. "I am willing to accept the shame of having the city show Market Square church its duty, in exchange for the pleasure of replacing the foul tenements in Vedder court with clean ones."

Joseph G. Clark glanced again at Chisholm.

"They'd be dirty again in ten years," he observed. "If we build the new type of sanitary tenement we shall have to charge more rent, or not make a penny of profit; and we can't get more rent because the people who would pay it will not come into that neighborhood."

"Are we compelled to make a profit?" retorted the rector. "It is necessary for Market Square church to remain perpetually a commercial landlord?"

The vestry gazed at Rev. Smith Boyd in surprised disapproval. Their previous rector had talked like that, and Rev. Smith Boyd had been a great relief.

"So long as the church has property at all, it will meet with that persistent charge," argued Chisholm. "It seems to me that we have had enough of it. My own inclination would be to sell the property outright, and take up slower, but less personal, forms of investment."

Old Nicholas Van Ploon, sitting far enough away to fold his hands comfortably across his tight vest, screwed his neck around so that he could glare at the banker.

"No," he objected; for the Van Ploon millions had been accumulated by the growth of tall office buildings about which I am most concerned. She is so conscientious and self-analytical that she may distress herself over this affair, and I must get in Arly and Lucile, and plan a series of gayeties which will keep her mind occupied from morning until night."

"There are a dozen arguments against keeping it," returned the nasal voice of old Joseph G. Clark. "The chief one is the necessity of making a large investment in these new tenements."

Rev. Smith Boyd rose again, shutting the light from the red robe of the Good Shepherd out of quietly concentrated Jim Sargent's eyes.

"I object to this entire discussion," he stated. "We have a moral obligation which forbids us to discuss matters of investment and profit within these walls as if we were a lard trust. We have neglected our moral obligation in Vedder court, until we are as blackened with sin as the thief on the cross."

Shrewd old Rufus Manning looked at the young rector curiously. He was puzzled over the change in him.

"Don't swing the pendulum too far, Doctor Boyd," Manning reminded him, with a great deal of kindness. These

two had met often in Vedder court. "Our sins, such as they are, are more passive than active."

It was, of course, old Nicholas Van Ploon who fell back again on the stock argument which had been quite sufficient to soothe his conscience for all these years.

"We give these people cheaper rent than they can find anywhere in the city."

"We should continue to do so, but in cleaner and more wholesome quarters," quickly returned the rector. "This is the home of all these poverty-stricken people whom Market Square church has taken under its shelter, and we have no right to dispose of it."

"That's what I say," and Nicholas Van Ploon nodded his round head. "We should not sell the property."

"We cannot for shame, if for nothing else," agreed the rector, seizing on every point of advantage to support his intense desire to lift the Vedder court derelicts from the depth of their degradation. "We lie now under the disgrace of having owned property so filthy that the city was compelled to order it torn down. The only way in which we can redeem the reputation of Market Square church is to replace those tenements with better ones, and



She Came Into the Little Reception "Cozy" to Meet Allison.

conduct them as a benefit to the people rather than to our own pockets."

"That's a clever way of putting it," commented Jim Sargent. "It's time we did something to get rid of our disgrace," and he was most earnest about it. He had been the most uncomfortable of all these vestrymen in the past few days; for the disgrace of Market Square church had been a very reliable topic of conversation in Gall Sargent's neighborhood.

The nasal voice of smooth-shaven old Joseph G. Clark drew into the little silence which ensued.

"What about the cathedral?" he asked, and the hush which followed was far deeper than the one which he had broken. Even Rev. Smith Boyd was driven to some fairly profound thought. His bedroom and his study were lined with sketches of the stupendously beautiful cathedral, the most expensive in the world in which he was to disseminate the gospel.

"Suppose we come back to earth," resumed Clark, who had built the Standard Cereal company into a monopoly of all the breadstuffs by that process. "If we rebuild we set ourselves back in the cathedral project ten years. You can't wipe out what you call our disgrace, even if you give all these paupers free board and compulsory baths. My proposition is to telephone for Edward E. Allison, and tell him we're ready to accept his offer."

"Not while I'm a member of this vestry," declared Nicholas Van Ploon, swiveling himself to defy Joseph G. Clark. "We don't sell the property."

"I put Mr. Clark's proposition as a motion," jerked W. T. Chisholm, and in the heated argument which ensued, the Good Shepherd in the window, taking advantage of the shifting sun, removed from the room the light of the red robe.

In the end, the practical-minded members won over the sentimentalists, if Nicholas Van Ploon could be classed under that heading, and Allison was telephoned. Before they were through wrangling over the decision to have him meet them, Allison was among them. One might almost have thought that he had been waiting for the call; but he exchanged no more friendly glances with Clark and Chisholm, of the new International Transportation company, than he did with any of the others.

"Well, Allison, we've decided to accept your offer for the Vedder court property," stated Manning.

"I haven't made you any, but I'm willing," returned Allison.

Jim Sargent drew from his pocket a memorandum slip.

"You offered us a sum which, at three and a half per cent, would accrue, in ten years, to forty-two million dollars," he reminded the president of the Municipal Transportation company. "That figures to a spot-cash proposition of thirty-one millions, with a repeating decimal of one; so somebody will have to lose a cent."

"That offer is withdrawn," said Allison.

"I don't see why," objected Jim Sargent. "The property is as valuable for your purpose as it ever was."

"I don't dispute that; but in that offer I allowed you for the income-earning capacity of your improved property. Since that capacity is stopped, I don't feel obliged to pay you for it, or, in other words, to make up to you the loss which the city has compelled you to sustain."

"There is some show of reason in what Allison says," observed Joseph G. Clark.

Chisholm leaned forward, with his elbows on the table, around the edge of which were carved the heads of winged cherubs.

"What is your present offer?"

"Twenty-five million; cash."

"We refuse!" announced Nicholas Van Ploon, bobbing his round head emphatically.

"I'm not so sure that we do," returned Clark. "I have been studying property values in that neighborhood, and I doubt if we can obtain more."

"Then we don't sell!" insisted Nicholas Van Ploon.

"I scarcely think we wish to take up this discussion with Mr. Allison until we have digested the offer," observed the quiet voice of Manning, and, on this hint, Allison withdrew.

He smiled as he heard the voices which broke out in controversy the moment he had closed the door behind him. Being so near, he naturally called on Gall Sargent, and found her entertaining a little tea party of the gayest and brightest whom Aunt Helen Davies could bring together.

She came into the little reception "cozy" to meet Allison, smiling with pleasure. There seemed to be a degree of wistfulness in her greeting of her friends since the night of her return.

"Of course I couldn't overlook an opportunity to drop in," said Allison, shaking her by both hands, and holding them while he surveyed her critically. There was a tremendous comfort in his strength.

"So you only called because you were in the neighborhood," bantered Gall.

"Guilty," he laughed. "I've just been paying attention to my religious duties."

"I wasn't aware that you knew you had any," returned Gall, sitting in the shadow of the window jamb. Allison's eyes were too searching.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

TIN HAT IS INNOVATION

Designer Puts Forth Many Reasons Why It Should Be Accepted as an Article of Attire.

The latest innovation in men's apparel has been sprung by W. H. Whiting of Jonesboro, Me. It is a tin hat, with a band made of copper. He fashioned the natty headpiece himself. It is not only very light in weight, but he claims that it is cheaper than a straw "bonnet," lasts longer and is absolutely rainproof.

Whiting's tin hat has a luster all its own, something that takes the shine off all other hats. It is more showy than Mambino's helmet, more famous by Don Quixote. Whiting's hat is made of tin, common sheet tin, the same kind of tin that baked beans and sardines and tomatoes are put in.

It is built on a 1915 model and no fashionable youth of the town can "put anything over" on him in the matter of style. It is neat, but not gaudy, a tin body with a copper band, not quite as brilliant as a ribbon with college colors, but more substantial and quite as attractive. At least, it attracts plenty of attention when Whiting wears it on the streets.

BUYS DOG TO RECOVER RING

Man Kills Animal and Finds His \$200 Gem in Stomach, as He Had Suspected.

While William A. Thompson was trying to drive a pup away from him the animal closed on his fingers and pulled off and swallowed a \$200 diamond ring. Mr. Thompson was not certain what had become of the ring, but when he failed to find it he suspected the dog. He bought the animal, nominally a ten-cent pup, from H. R. Rogers, the negro owner, for \$10 after much parley, took the dog home, killed him and found the diamond ring in his stomach.

He was luckier than a man in a neighboring town who owned a valuable vase, a family heirloom. His dog poked his head into the neck of the vase and it stuck. The owner cut off the dog's head to save the vase and then had to break the vase to get out the dog's head to bury it.—Buckley (W. Va.) Dispatch to New York World.

Mobilizing Brains.

Some world-famous names appear on the list of the consulting panel which has been added to the inventions board. Sir William Crookes, O. M., discovered thallium and invented the radiometer, among other valuable services to science, and has written books on such diverse subjects as beet sugar, dyeing, calico printing and fertilizers. Sir Oliver Lodge is a high authority on wireless telegraphy and other matters. The other names are equally distinguished and show that England has at last waked up to the necessity of mobilizing the brains of the nation.

Argentine Wines.

Production of wine in Argentina is one of the most important industries of the country. In 1913 the record production of 110,000,000 gallons was reached. Practically all of the wine produced in Argentina is of a common variety, and is table use only. The exportation of Argentine wines is very limited.

Everyone Should Drink Hot Water in the Morning

Wash away all the stomach acid, and bowel poisons before breakfast.

To feel your best day in, out, to feel clean inside; no need to coat your tongue and choke your breath or dull your head; no constipation, bilious attacks, sick headaches, colds, rheumatism or gassy, acid stomach, you must bathe on the inside like you bathe outside. This is vastly more important, because the skin pores do not absorb impurities into the blood, while the bowel pores do, says a well-known physician.

To keep these poisons and toxins well flushed from the stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels, drink before breakfast each day, a glass of hot water with a teaspoonful of limestone phosphate in it. This will cleanse, purify and freshen the entire alimentary tract, before putting more food into the stomach.

Get a quarter pound of limestone phosphate from your druggist or at the store. It is inexpensive and almost tasteless, except a sourish tinge which is not unpleasant. Drink phosphated hot water every morning to rid your system of these vile poisons and toxins; also to prevent their formation.

To feel like young folks feel; like you felt before your blood, nerves and muscles became saturated with an accumulation of body poisons, begin with treatment and above all, with

As soap and hot water act on the skin, cleansing, sweetening and so limestone phosphate and before breakfast, act on the liver, kidneys and bowels.

DADDY IS STILL CO

Precocious Youngster Asked Question Which Couldn't Be Answered "Right Off the Bat."

When Auditor of State Vic Dona and six of his own children had turned from Sunday school to the children out on the lawn, he had been about Noah and the Ark, impressed on their minds that of the inhabitants of the earth, but creeping and otherwise, all save the which had taken refuge on the ark had perished in the flood. Nothing living at all except the on the Ark, he told the children, waters had drowned out all life. "Say, dad," inquired one of the youngsters, who is especially clever, "did the fishes in the water too?"

This was a poser for the father. He told the lad that he would the question later. Answering questions right off the bat is one accomplishment of the auditor, the one the boy asked stumped Columbus Dispatch.

Giving Him Warning.

"If you come home early this noon, please go around the corner by the back door," said Dodsworth.

"What's on foot?" asked Mr. Dodsworth.

"Nothin' on foot, thank heaven will entertain a browsing cat afternoon and I don't want any so intensely material as you are, fane the soulful atmosphere we have created by several hours of and recitation."—Birmingham Herald.

LACK OF MONEY

Was a Godsend in This Case

It is not always that a lack of is a benefit.

A lady in Ark, owes her husband the fact that she could not advance the fee demanded by a clairist to treat her for stomach trouble. In telling of her case she said: "I had been treated by four different physicians during 10 years of stomach trouble. Lately I called on a man who told me he could cure me; that I had neuralgia of the stomach. Then I went to a specialist who told me I had catarrh of the stomach and said he could cure me in four months but would have to have his money down. I could not raise the necessary sum and in my extremity I was led to quit coffee and try Postum."

"The results have been magical. I now sleep well at night, something I had not done for a long time; the pain in my stomach is gone and I am a different woman."

"Every time I had tried to stop coffee I suffered from severe headaches, so I continued to drink it, although I had reason to believe it was injurious to me. But when I had Postum to shift to it was different. "To my surprise I did not miss coffee when I began to drink Postum. "Coffee had been steadily and surely killing me and I didn't fully realize what was doing it until I quit and changed to Postum." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

Postum comes in two forms:

Postum Cereal—the original form—must be well boiled. 15c and 25c packages.

Instant Postum—a soluble powder—dissolves quickly in a cup of hot water, and, with cream and sugar, makes a delicious beverage instantly. 30c and 60c tins.

Both kinds are equally delicious and cost about the same per cup. "There's a Reason" for Postum—sold by Grocers.

RURAL NEWS ITEMS

LAKE VILLA

The Ladies Aid society met this week with Mrs. H. Potter.

Watch night services were held at the church Friday evening.

Miss Gladys Ames spent New Years with her parents at Grayslake.

Fae Potter spent over Sunday with her brother and wife in Waukegan.

Mrs. Ola Barnstable spent the holidays with the Chittenden families at Gurnee.

Earl Miller and Henry Murrie of Waukegan visited their grandparents here New Years.

A number of our young people attended a New Years dance at Libertyville Friday evening.

Rev. Hutchinson has been suffering from an attack of the grip. His place at church was filled by Rev. Dillon of Chicago.

Mrs. Hughes left Tuesday for several months visit with her son Lyle and wife at Rialto, Cal. Her daughter, Mrs. Erma Strang and Miss Jessie Anne of Millburn accompanied her.

The R. R. restaurant in connection with the depot here is no more. It has been torn down, making the place look rather lonesome, as it has been there for twenty years. H. Potter having charge of it the last few years.

Mr. Aydelott of Chicago gives a lecture at the church tomorrow evening Jan. 7. This is the third in a series sent out by the Century Lyceum bureau. All the other have been splendid and this is the second appearance of Mr. Aydelott in our village, having delivered a lecture in a former course.

MILLBURN

John Stewart returned this week to St. Paul, Minn.

Rev. Safford returned from Wheaton the past week.

Rev. Safford and Jack Cory were in Chicago Tuesday.

Miss Inez Pollock of Chicago visited the home folks over Sunday.

A watch party was held at the home of A. H. Stewart New Years eve.

Several here are sick with the grip. E. N. Cannon has been laid up several days.

Mrs. Erma Strang and Mrs. Frank Kennedy attended the funeral of Mrs. Gertrude Mavor Trumbull in Chicago Thursday.

The Millburn Insurance meeting meets Saturday, Jan. 5, at the Masonic hall. The ladies of the church serve chicken pie dinner.

Word has reached here of the death of Mrs. Gertrude Mavor Trumbull of Chicago, Dec. 23. Daughter of Mrs. Mary Strang Mavor of Chicago, formerly of Millburn.

The remains of Mrs. Minnie Lewis of Waukegan were brought to the Jones cemetery for burial. Mrs. Lewis is a sister of the Misses Nellie, Erma and Marion McDougall and Mrs. Eugene Clark of this vicinity.

HICKORY

Marie Petersen spent Sunday at Salem.

Gordon Wells is visiting his brother at Millburn.

Caroline Peterson spent last week at Wadsworth.

S. W. Ames and wife spent New Years here.

Ed Wells and family spent New Years at Antioch.

Arlene Stickles spent the first of last week at the Tamarack farm.

Ruth and Fred Pullen spent last Wednesday and Thursday at Rosecrans.

Mrs. Mann, Josie and Harvey of Hebron spent last Wednesday and Thursday at A. T. Savages'.

Mr. and Mrs. T. Petersen entertained a few friends and neighbors, Tuesday to a 7 o'clock supper.

Coming Debate.

At its next session the Lancaster Literary society will try to determine whether the tambourine is a musical instrument or a needless noise.—Antioch Globe.

Sandalwood Oil.

Sandalwood oil supply comes principally from southern India.

Should Be Enough.

If you believe what you say, when you say anything, you are doing pretty well. Without being able to do so, you are doing very poorly.—Antioch Globe.

WILMOT

Oliver Eberts is visiting friends at Chilton, Wis.

Eva and Edith Darby were home for the holidays.

Chas. Bruel who has been quite ill is much improved.

Miss Grace Carey was shopping in Chicago recently.

Jim Buckley has rented part of the John Duffy house.

A number from here are entertaining colds and the grip.

Mrs. Bowers of Hebron called on friends here recently.

Mr. Bowman has accepted a position as janitor of the high school.

Jim Owen has returned after a visit with relatives at Somers.

Fred and Floyd Hanneman were home from school over the holidays.

Remember the play at the opera house, Jan. 7. "Back to the Farm."

Miss Ermine Carey of Portage, Wis., spent the holidays with her parents.

Mr. Spear and family of Sharon, are spending a few days at the Motley home.

Mr. Lois and family of Twin Lakes were Sunday guests at the Rechter home.

Misses Edith and Rosey Bufton of Kenosha spent the holidays with their parents.

Miss Bessie Murphy of Whitewater spent her vacation with Prof. Smith and family.

A number from here attended the funeral of Mrs. Schreck and Mrs. Kennedy last week.

Mr. and Mrs. Guy Harrison of Burlington are the proud parents of a boy, born Dec. 24.

A number of our young folks attended the "five" hundred party at Silverlake Friday evening.

Mrs. Young and Misses Kefes and Henry of Kenosha attended the funeral of Mrs. Kennedy Tuesday.

News has been received here of the death of Henry Benedict of Powers Lake which occurred Saturday.

Misses Faber, O'Connor and Strassburg returned to Wilmot Saturday after spending their vacation with their parents.

J. Shotliff of Iowa, E. Shotliff of Repton, and G. Shotliff of Spring Grove attended the funeral of Mr. Duffy last week.

People of Wilmot and surroundings were deeply shocked when news reached here Christmas morning of the sudden death of Mrs. E. A. Kennedy. The entire community extend their deepest sympathy to the heart broken family.

TREVOR

Floyd and Fred Hanneman spent Tuesday with Byron Patrick.

Mr. Fiddler and sister of Bristol spent Thursday with their sister Mrs. Parks.

Mr. and Mrs. Ira Brown entertained their brother-in-law of Chicago last week.

Miss Daisy Mickle left Monday for Whitewater to resume her work at the normal.

Mr. and Mrs. Willis Sheen went to Chetek, Friday to visit Mrs. Sheen's parents.

Mrs. Robbins and Miss Stewart are visiting their sister, Mrs. Douglass at Menominee, Wis.

A number of friends and relatives came from Libertyville Thursday to attend the funeral of Mrs. Shreck.

Miss Lubeno left Monday for Madison where she will attend the university after spending the holidays here.

Mr. and Mrs. Dobyns, Mr. and Mrs. Chas. Barber and Miss Lubeno attended a party at Silverlake Friday evening.

Mrs. Harrison has returned to her home in Milwaukee after spending Xmas with her sister Mrs. Maggie Parks.

A few of Mrs. Smith's friends dropped in on Friday evening and helped her celebrate her birthday and watch the old year out. A pleasant time was enjoyed.

Among the relatives and friends who attended the funeral of Mrs. Kennedy were: Thos. Udall of Glasford, Ill.; Mr. and Mrs. Kimball of Genoa Junction; Mrs. Blackman and daughter of Elgin; Mr. Parker of Galesburg, Ill.; Mrs. Warner of Elgin and Mrs. Chaplin of Chicago.

Wallpaper From Leather Waste.

Much of the best wallpaper is made from leather waste.

TO AVOID SKIDDING

Thought and Care Count for Much in the Prevention of Such Accidents.

CHAIN ALSO A GREAT HELP

Its Use Gives Feeling of Security to the Occupants of an Automobile—Good Advice That If Heeded Will Greatly Lessen Danger of Mishaps.

The memory of one bad accident is enough to mar permanently the pleasure of the motorist, and it is therefore a matter of first importance to take all precautions to guard against even the semblance of a disaster of any kind.

Mechanical advances in construction have so improved the automobile that there is little excuse for mishaps. Perhaps the only risk that cannot be entirely eliminated comes in the use of a car on wet and slippery streets, which brings to the fore the peril of skidding.

The skid is one of the most nerve-racking of experiences.

There is nothing that makes a man lose his nerve so thoroughly as a bad skid that ends in a broken wheel against a curb or that makes matters far worse by "side-swiping" a moving trolley car.

It took American inventive genius to discover that if there was sufficient pressure on a chain it would take tons of effort to slide it over a wet pavement or the muddest of dirt roads; and that the weight of any car itself automatically supplies more pressure than is ever needed effectively to stop a tendency to slide on the part of the slippery rubber surface of the tire.

It was then only a question of making a coat of chain mail in such form that it could easily be put on and taken off the wheel.

Probably no other device has done so much to raise the factor of automobile safety.

Unfortunately, roads are not always all wet or all dry.

When one starts out in the rain it's an easy matter to get prepared by putting on the chains, and when it's really wet, nothing gives a greater feeling of security than "chains on all fours"; for, of all skids, the front wheel variety is to be most dreaded, as it is the hardest to counteract by manipulation of the steering wheel.

But in the driest weather there may be the efforts of the street sprinkler to contend with or a sudden shower may overtake the car within so short a distance of home that a driver would rather take the risk than get out in the rain to put on the chains.

In such contingencies the ability to do the right thing at the right time is a great help.

First of all, drive slowly over the wet stretch. Like the Irishman's fall, it isn't the speed that hurts; it's the sudden stop that does the damage.

So, by all means, avoid putting on the brakes, as that simply locks the rear wheels and makes it easier for them to slide by preventing their natural tendency to roll ahead.

The moment the car starts to slide off at the rear, turn the front wheels sharply in the same direction as the rear ones are skidding.

Both pair then present an acute angle to the line of slide movement; and the rear wheels will resume rolling and follow the front wheels instead of skidding.

Turning the front wheels in the other direction will aggravate the tendency to skid to a dangerous degree.

The biggest factor in the prevention of skidding and in making possible ordinarily inaccessible roads in the winter time is the chain non-skid device.

Tool for Demounting Rims.

Demountable rims and demounting tools for automobiles have been the subjects of countless patents. A new tool for this purpose, however, is unique in some of its features. A Connecticut man is its inventor. The tool

consists of a lever arm to which is attached two arms of steel. These arms with the handle act as a double lever. The ends of the arms are bent to fit the edge of the rim. Depressing the lever prisms one end of the rim downward, so that the tire can be removed.

—Popular Science Monthly.

Tire Output in 1915.

According to the manufacturing plans of 30 large rubber tire companies in the United States, their output during the present calendar year will exceed 11,000,000 tires, of an average value of \$20 at retail. The remaining smaller companies, supplying local trade only, produce about 1,000,000 tires in 12 months, worth \$18 to \$22 apiece. The total value of tires used in 1915, including solid tires for trucks, tires for buses and taxicabs, amounts, therefore, to \$250,000,000 in round numbers. To this sum should be added about 200,000 motorcycle tires, worth from \$5 to \$10 each.

Don't Start Motors on Ferries.

Ferry companies in New York city are being fined \$500 for each offense by the United States government for allowing motorists to start their engines before the boats are actually tied up in their slips.

Under the federal law governing ferries, the companies may refuse to permit a car on any of the boats until the gasoline tanks are emptied, and it is understood that if the drivers of cars refuse to do this, the law companies will enforce it.

Early Auto Development.

The most important early labors on the motor vehicle were those of an Englishman, Walter Hancock, who worked from 1824 to 1836 on experiments to develop steam vehicles. With the disappearance of these in 1836 the continued effort of developing the automobile practically ceased until 1884, although what may be called a "second period" of development came about 1860.

The modern period began in 1884 with Gottlieb Daimler's gas engine; other important steps were those taken by Carl Benz in 1886 and M. Leon Serpollet in 1889.

For Demounting Rims.

The tool consists of a lever arm to which is attached two arms of steel. These arms with the handle act as a double lever. The ends of the arms are bent to fit the edge of the rim. Depressing the lever prisms one end of the rim downward, so that the tire can be removed.

—Popular Science Monthly.

Tire Output in 1915.

According to the manufacturing plans of 30 large rubber tire companies in the United States, their output during the present calendar year will exceed 11,000,000 tires, of an average value of \$20 at retail. The remaining smaller companies, supplying local trade only, produce about 1,000,000 tires in 12 months, worth \$18 to \$22 apiece. The total value of tires used in 1915, including solid tires for trucks, tires for buses and taxicabs, amounts, therefore, to \$250,000,000 in round numbers. To this sum should be added about 200,000 motorcycle tires, worth from \$5 to \$10 each.

Don't Start Motors on Ferries.

Ferry companies in New York city are being fined \$500 for each offense by the United States government for allowing motorists to start their engines before the boats are actually tied up in their slips.

Under the federal law governing ferries, the companies may refuse to permit a car on any of the boats until the gasoline tanks are emptied, and it is understood that if the drivers of cars refuse to do this, the law companies will enforce it.

Early Auto Development.

The most important early labors on the motor vehicle were those of an Englishman, Walter Hancock, who worked from 1824 to 1836 on experiments to develop steam vehicles. With the disappearance of these in 1836 the continued effort of developing the automobile practically ceased until 1884, although what may be called a "second period" of development came about 1860.

The modern period began in 1884 with Gottlieb Daimler's gas engine; other important steps were those taken by Carl Benz in 1886 and M. Leon Serpollet in 1889.

For Demounting Rims.

The tool consists of a lever arm to which is attached two arms of steel. These arms with the handle act as a double lever. The ends of the arms are bent to fit the edge of the rim. Depressing the lever prisms one end of the rim downward, so that the tire can be removed.

—Popular Science Monthly.

Tire Output in 1915.

According to the manufacturing plans of 30 large rubber tire companies in the United States, their output during the present calendar year will exceed 11,000,000 tires, of an average value of \$20 at retail. The remaining smaller companies, supplying local trade only, produce about 1,000,000 tires in 12 months, worth \$18 to \$22 apiece. The total value of tires used in 1915, including solid tires for trucks, tires for buses and taxicabs, amounts, therefore, to \$250,000,000 in round numbers. To this sum should be added about 200,000 motorcycle tires, worth from \$5 to \$10 each.

Don't Start Motors on Ferries.

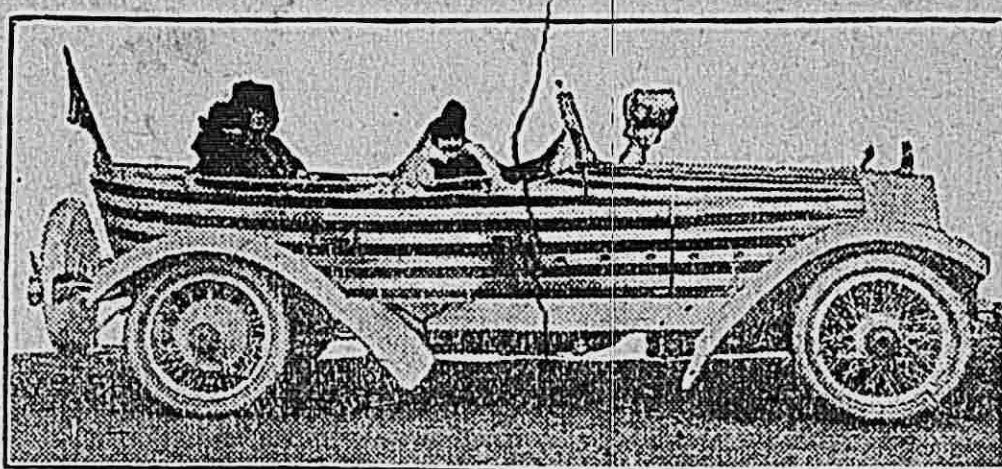
Ferry companies in New York city are being fined \$500 for each offense by the United States government for allowing motorists to start their engines before the boats are actually tied up in their slips.

Under the federal law governing ferries, the companies may refuse to permit a car on any of the boats until the gasoline tanks are emptied, and it is understood that if the drivers of cars refuse to do this, the law companies will enforce it.

Early Auto Development.

The most important early labors on the motor vehicle were those of an Englishman, Walter Hancock, who worked from 1824 to 1836 on experiments to develop steam vehicles. With the disappearance of these in 1836 the continued effort of developing the automobile practically ceased until 1884, although what may be called a "second period" of development came about 1860.

MOTOR CAR RESEMBLES BOAT



"Ship ahoy, landlubber!" is the way in which Miss Grace Darling, film star, could have hailed all the autos on the country side, for she is seated at the wheel of the most unique and freakish car ever seen along the country side, in many a day. The innovation is a boat body which resembles an up-to-date river launch. It is built of alternate two-inch strips of mahogany and white holly, while the deck is finished in bird's-eye maple. On the rear portion of the circular radiator is a silver eagle with outstretched wings, while forward of this is a regular ship's bell, also finished in silver. The bumper irons in front are polished to represent silver anchors, while the rear bumpers represent oars. Everywhere the nautical idea is carried out to the minutest detail. A spare wheel in the rear is inclosed in a white leather cover, which is held in place by a three-bladed propeller, while the stern of this land craft bears the inscription "Silver Bird." A special windshield with an oscillating searchlight completes the boat idea. It is considered the season's novelty.

TAKE TO THE AUTO

Farmers Quick to Appreciate the Value of the Horseless Machine.

TAKE LARGE PART OF OUTPUT

It Has Been Estimated That Fully Sixty-Five Per Cent of the Total Production Is Disposed of in the Agricultural Districts.

The automobile has superseded the horse as the farmer's best friend. This is evidenced by the ever-increasing number of cars sold in the rural districts.

Manufacturers of medium-priced motor cars are finding a ready market for their product in the vast farming sections of the country, and the purchasing power of these men of the soil is one of the big factors in the automobile business.

Officials of one of the foremost companies declare that fully 65 per cent of this enormous output will be sold to the farmers.

"In the fields, with harrow or plow, the horse still holds his own against the invasion of the big tractors," says the president of the company. "But as a means of transportation he is quickly giving way to the quicker and more up-to-date service of the motor car."

"The transition from horse to automobile is patent to all who have attended the county fairs or any other centers where farmers congregate. Not so many years ago the appearance of a motor car at one of these meetings was the signal for all hands to gather round in wonder. It is safe to say that few of those present would have traded a little horse or buggy for two of the horseless carriages."

"But today just the opposite is true. The parking spaces that were once filled with horses, buggies and wagons are now crowded with automobiles."

Automatic Tire-Pump.

A tire-pump that not only pumps up any tire within a few minutes, but that keeps the tire at that pressure regardless of punctures, is a British invention. The pump can be attached to the hub of the wheel in less than a minute by any person. It works on the rotary pump principle, each revolution of the wheel, while running the car, driving air into the tire, and so effective has this device shown itself during a recent official test by the Royal Automobile club of Great Britain that a tire, deliberately punctured in five places, was kept running. The device appears to have solved the roadside repair problem. No car need stop because of a puncture if fitted with one of these pumps, as it can be run with ease and without danger to the nearest garage or repair shop.

Early Auto Development.

The most important early labors on the motor vehicle were those of an Englishman, Walter Hancock, who worked from 1824 to 1836 on experiments to develop steam vehicles. With the disappearance of these in 1836 the continued effort of developing the automobile practically ceased until 1884, although what may be called a "second period" of development came about 1860.

The modern period began in 1884 with Gottlieb Daimler's gas engine; other important steps were those taken by Carl Benz in 1886 and M. Leon Serpollet in 1889.

For Demounting Rims.

The tool consists of a lever arm to which is attached two arms of steel. These arms with the handle act as a double lever. The ends of the arms are bent to fit the edge of the rim. Depressing the lever prisms one end of the rim downward, so that the tire can be removed.

—Popular Science Monthly.

Tire Output in 1915.

According to the manufacturing plans of 30 large rubber tire companies in the United States, their output during the present calendar year will exceed 11,000,000 tires, of an average value of \$20 at retail. The remaining smaller companies, supplying local trade only, produce about 1,000,000 tires in 12 months, worth \$18 to \$22 apiece. The total value of tires used in 1915, including solid tires for trucks, tires for buses and taxicabs, amounts, therefore, to \$250,000,000 in round numbers. To this sum should be added about 200,000 motorcycle tires, worth from \$5 to \$10 each.

Don't Start Motors on Ferries.

Ferry companies in New York city are being fined \$500 for each offense by the United States government for allowing motorists to start their engines before the boats are actually tied up in their slips.

Under the federal law governing ferries, the companies may refuse to permit a car on any of the boats until the gasoline tanks are emptied, and it is understood that if the drivers of cars refuse to do this, the law companies will enforce it.

Early Auto Development.

The most important early labors on the motor vehicle were those of an Englishman, Walter Hancock, who worked from 1824 to 1836 on experiments to develop steam vehicles. With the disappearance of these in 1836 the continued effort of developing the automobile practically ceased until 1884, although what may be called a "second period" of development came about 1860.

The modern period began in 1884 with Gottlieb Daimler's gas engine; other important steps were those taken by Carl Benz in 1886 and M. Leon Serpollet in 1889.

For Demounting Rims.

The tool consists of a lever arm to which is attached two arms of steel. These arms with the handle act as a double lever. The ends of the arms are bent to fit the edge of the rim. Depressing the lever prisms one end of the rim downward, so that the tire can be removed.

—Popular Science Monthly.

Tire Output in 1915.

According to the manufacturing plans of 30 large rubber tire companies in the United States, their output during the present calendar year will exceed 11,000,000 tires, of an average value of \$20 at retail. The remaining smaller companies, supplying local trade only, produce about 1,000,000 tires in 12 months, worth \$18 to \$22 apiece. The total value of tires used in 1915, including solid tires for trucks, tires for buses and taxicabs, amounts, therefore, to \$250,000,000 in round numbers. To this sum should be added about 200,000 motorcycle tires, worth from \$5 to \$10 each.

Don't Start Motors on Ferries.

Ferry companies in New York city are being fined \$500 for each offense by the United States government for allowing motorists to start their engines before the boats are actually tied up in their slips.

Under the federal law governing ferries, the companies may refuse to permit a car on any of the boats until the gasoline tanks are emptied, and it is understood that if the drivers of cars refuse to do this, the law companies will enforce it.

Early Auto Development.

The most important early labors on the motor vehicle were those of an Englishman, Walter Hancock, who worked from 1824 to 1836 on experiments to develop steam vehicles. With the disappearance of these in 1836 the continued effort of developing the automobile practically ceased until 1884, although what may be called a "second period" of development came about 1860.

The modern period began in 1884 with Gottlieb Daimler's gas engine; other important steps were those taken by Carl Benz in 1886 and M. Leon Serpollet in 1889.

For Demounting Rims.

The tool consists of a lever arm to which is attached two arms of steel. These arms with the handle act as a double lever. The ends of the arms are bent to fit the edge of the rim. Depressing the lever prisms one end of the rim downward, so that the tire can be removed.

—Popular Science Monthly.

Tire Output in 1915.

According to the manufacturing plans of 30 large rubber tire companies in the United States, their output during the present calendar year will exceed 11,000,000 tires, of an average value of \$20 at retail. The remaining smaller companies, supplying local trade only, produce about 1,000,000 tires in 12 months, worth \$18 to \$22 apiece. The total value of tires used in 1915, including solid tires for trucks, tires for buses and taxicabs, amounts, therefore, to \$250,000,000 in round numbers. To this sum should be added about 200,000 motorcycle tires, worth from \$5 to \$10 each.

Don't Start Motors on Ferries.

Ferry companies in New York city are being fined \$500 for each offense by the United States government for allowing motorists to start their engines before the boats are actually tied up in their slips.

Under the federal law governing ferries, the companies may refuse to permit a car on any of the boats until the gasoline tanks are emptied, and it is understood that if the drivers of cars refuse to do this, the law companies will enforce it.